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ABSTRACT

The nine papers in this booklet were presented at three sessions of the IFLA General Conference. The text of the first paper, "Presidential Address at the Opening of the IFLA Council and General Conference: Moscow 1991" (Hans-Peter Geh, President of IFLA), is provided in English, German, and Russian. The text of the second paper, "Libraries and Culture," (N. N. Gubenko, Minister of Culture of the USSR) is provided in English, French, and Russian. Six of the seven remaining papers, which include four reports on IFLA's professional activities, are presented in English: (1) "IFLA Core Programme for Universal Availability of Publications (UAP). Medium Term Programme 1992-1997" (Graham P. Cornish); (2) "The Medium-Term Programme 1992-1997 of the UBCIM Core Programme" (Marie-France Plassard); (3) "Medium Term Programme 1992-1997. Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications Core Programme" (Leigh Swain); (4) "The Medium Term Programme 1992-1997 of IFLA's Core Programme for the Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World--ALP" (Birgitta Bergdahl); (5) "Chinese Libraries for the Promotion of International Cultural Exchange and Cooperation" (Li-Yi-Ti, China); and (6) "National Identity and International Knowledge: The Library's Bridging Role" (Alan E. Smith, New Zealand). The final paper, "Aculturacion y Bibliotecas: Analisis y Propuestas de Actuacion" (J. Fuentes Romero, Spain), is presented in Spanish. (MAB)

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BOOKLET 0

OFFICIAL OPENING AND PLENARY SESSION

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Aculturacion y Bibliotecas: Analisis y Propuestas de Actuacion. (80–CONTR–3–S) ..... 0–40 — J. Fuentes Romero, Bilioteca de Andalucia, Granada, Spain

Eröffnungsansprache zur IFLA Generalkonferenz : Moskau 1991

Hans-Peter Geh
Präsident von IFLA

Eröffnungsansprache des Präsidenten

Zur Eröffnung der 57. Generalversammlung der IFLA heisse ich Sie alle, die sie aus nah und fern hierher nach Moskau gekommen sind, sehr herzlich willkommen.

Meine Gedanken gehen in diesen Augenblicken zurück an unsere 36. IFLA Generalkonferenz, die 1970 zunächst hier in Moskau durchgeführt wurde und anschliessend in Leningrad ihren grossartigen kulturellen Abschluss fand.

Viele Begebenheiten während dieser Tagung sind mir noch sehr lebhaft im Gedächtnis haften geblieben und besonders gern erinnere ich mich an die damalige Vizepräsidentin der IFLA, Frau Margarita Rudomino, zu dieses Zeit Direktorin der bedeutenden Bibliothek für ausländische Literatur, die nun auch ihren Namen trägt. Denn Frau Rudomino, die ich 1966 als Organisator der IFLA-Konferenz in Frankfurt a.M., die 1968 stattfand, kennenlernte, hat mir während der damaligen Moskauer IFLA-Tagung ganz besondere Aufmerksamkeit und Zuneigung zuteil werden lassen und diese Freundschaft hat bis zu ihrem Ableben im letzten Jahr gewährt. Darüber hinaus ich immer wieder bei meinen zahlreichen Besuchen in diesem Lande und in dieser Stadt allenthalben grosse Herzlichkeit erfahren dürfen und dies ganz unabhängig von der jeweiligen politischen Weltlage.

Nun, meine lieben Kolleginnen und Kollegen, wenn man nach Moskau fährt, so werden bei mir immer wieder die zahlreichen eindrucksvollen Schilderungen bedeutender Schriftsteller dieses Landes lebendig. Stellvertretend für alle sei nur Puschkin zitiert, der über Moskau einmal schrieb: «Moscow... how many strains are fusing in that one mind, for Russian hearts! What store of riches it imparts».

Darüber hinaus sind uns freilich die Romane, Dramen und die Lyrik der vielen russischen und sowjetischen Schriftsteller, von denen zahlreiche Weltgeltung erlangt haben, gegenwärtig. In diesen Werken werden das Land, die Menschen in allen Lebenslagen und, was mich immer wieder besonders beeindruckt, die russische Seele — ein Begriff mit einer ganz besonderen Bedeutung für die Menschen dieses Landes — in so anschaulicher und tiefgründiger Weise beschrieben. Denn wie in keinem anderen Volk spricht man hier so unbefangen von der Seele, nicht vornehmlich aus Sehnsucht nach einer besseren Welt, sondern zur Beschreibung jenes Sinnesorgans, das Höhen und Tiefen, Freude und Trauer, Gutes und Böses in sich aufzunehmen und zu verarbeiten vermag. In diesem Zusammenhang muss ich immer wieder an einen meiner Lieblingsschriftsteller Dostojewski denken, der, wie der grosse Literaturkritiker Belinski einmal bemerkte «zu ein und derselben Zeit die Seele des Lesers zu erheitern und zutiefst zu erschüttern wusste und den Leser selbst unter Tränen lächeln lassen konnte».

Freilich kommen mir an dieser Stelle auch Tolstois grossartige Schilderungen seines Volkes und seiner Heimat, die uns in seinen weltberühmten Romanen so unbeschreiblich eindrucksvoll entgegentreten, in den Sinn; oder natürlich auch das Werk Puschkins, der die besten Seiten des Nationalcharakters seines Volkes so umfassend darzustellen wusste: Freiheitsliebe, Patriotismus, Humanität, lebensbejahenden Optimismus und den Hang zum Guten.

Und immer wieder begegnen uns in der Literatur dieses Landes Charaktere, die an den Leiden ihres Lebens ebenso innig hängen wie an seinen Freuden. «Der Mensch fühlt manchmal in besonderer Weise, ja geradezu leidenschaftlich mit den Leiden verbunden», hat Dostojewski einmal in diesem Zusammenhang gesagt.

Es muss aber auch bei den handelnden Personen ein wesentlicher Charakterzug hinzukommen, den Tolstoi folgendermassen beschreibt: «The hero of my tale, whom I love with all the power of my soul, whom I have tried to portray in all his beauty, who has been, is, and will be beautiful, is Truth».

Und schliesslich angesichts der vielfältigen und tiefgreifenden Veränderungen in Europa, die nicht zuletzt dank der sowjetischen Aussenpolitik in den letzten Jahren stattgefunden und zu einer engeren Zusammenarbeit auf vielen Gebieten geführt haben, fiel mir Dostojewskis Roman «Der Jüngling» ein, in dem die europäische Idee bereits vorformuliert ist: «Einem Russen ist Europa genauso teuer wie Russland, jeder Stein in Europa ist ihm lieb und teuer, Europa ist uns ebenso Vaterland wie Russland und dies besonders auch im Bereich der Kultur».

«Bibliotheken und Kultur: ihre Beziehungen» ist das Thema unserer diesjährigen Generalversammlung, ein Thema, das eingebettet ist in die von den Vereinten Nationen und der Unesco verkündeten Weltdekade für kulturelle Entwicklung.

Wie wir bereits bei unserer letzten Konferenz in Stockholm immer wieder betont haben, sollte es das Bestreben der Bibliotheken überall in der Welt sein, allen Menschen die besten Möglichkeiten zu

geben, jegliche Information zu erhalten, um sich dadurch Wissen anzueignen und sich dabei auch mit der Weisheit und Erfahrung anderer Nationen und Kulturen — auch früherer Generationen — vertraut zu machen. Denn in den Bibliotheken findet man, wie Jorge Luis Borges einmal formulierte, «die Welt der kulturell vorgefertigten Gegenstände und das Buch ist die Welt, das eigene und fremde Kulturen uns nahebringen kann». Denn «Culture is to know the best that has been said and thought in the world» (Mathew Arnold).

Kultur muss jedoch nicht nur im eigenen Lande gefördert werden, sondern es muss auch — und darauf kommt es entscheidend an — ein internationaler kultureller Dialog stattfinden, um einen Ausgleich der Konflikte gerade in unserer Zeit möglich zu machen. Daher muss, wie von verantwortungsbewusster Seite in vielen Staaten immer wieder betont wird, der Kulturpolitik eine besonders hohe Priorität eingeräumt werden. Denn Kultur ist in der Tat zu einem zentralen Schlüsselplatz der Auseinandersetzung mit den Problemen unseres zu Ende gehenden Jahrtausends geworden. Daher ist die Förderung der internationalen kulturellen Zusammenarbeit von ganz besonderer Bedeutung, gerade auch angesichts des Zusammenwachsens der Welt, etwa durch die Verzahnung der Wirtschaft und die moderne Kommunikationstechnologie. Zu dieser neuen Konstellation muss das kulturelle Verständnis jedoch als wichtiges Element hinzutreten. Zum kulturellen Verstehen bedarf es allerdings in ganz besonderer Weise der Offenheit und Toleranz und zur Entfaltung und Förderung der Kultur individueller, vom Staat garantierter Freiräume.

Dies gilt in gleichem Masse für die Überlieferer der Kultur, die sich in den Printmedien manifestiert, nämlich für die Bibliotheken. Ja, man könnte sogar in diesem Zusammenhang etwas überspitzt formulieren: «Bücher sind für das Leben der Kultur nicht weniger wichtig als das Wasser für den Organismus». Und trifft es nicht andererseits für die grossen Autoren, die ganz wesentlich zur Förderung der Kultur beigetragen haben, zu, dass ihr Weg, um ein Bild zu gebrauchen, ganz wesentlich von Bibliotheken als dem Hort des Geistes gepflastert war?

Im Bereich der Kultur bedarf es heute jedoch eines guten Managements, d.h. eines planvollen, öffentlichen, ökonomisch orientierten Handelns, das sich auf künstlerische Inhalte oder kulturelle Ziele bezieht und auf die Gestaltung von Gegenwart und Zukunft gerichtet ist und seine Ergebnisse in den Dienst der Allgemeinheit stellt. In diesem Rahmen gilt es auch die Lese — und die Informationskultur zu pflegen, die Informationsvielfalt im Sinne einer Informationskultur zu orden und zu erschliessen. Aufgabe der Bibliotheken ist es in diesem Zusammenhang, ein breit gefächertes Informationsangebot bereitzuhalten und Informationsdienstleistungen für einen Adressatenkreis mit sehr unterschiedlichen Ansprüchen und Bedürfnissen zu gewährleisten.

Als Fazit ergibt sich daraus, dass Bibliotheken für einen breiten Zugang zur Kultur sowohl des eigenen Landes als auch fremder Länder unerlässlich sind und ihre Bedeutung als Kulturträger ständig im Wachsen begriffen ist.

Diese besondere Rolle der Bibliotheken jetzt und in der Zukunft ist auch in IFLA's Long Term Policy, die unter meiner Leitung konzipiert und gestern im Council angenommen worden ist, besonders hervorgehoben worden.

In der Long Term Policy, die sich mit der Rolle der Bibliotheken im allgemeinen, der Verbesserung des Zugangs zur Literatur und der Verfügbarkeit der Information, der Entwicklung und Anwendung von neuen Informationstechnologien sowie der Hebung des bibliothekarischen Berufsstandes durch qualifizierte Aus — und Fortbildung beschäftigt, heisst es, u.a. zur kulturellen, erzieherischen und sozialen Rolle der Bibliotheken: «Libraries also have a central role in society as cultural and educational institutions and as agents for promoting literacy... Libraries are considered the historical and cultural memory of society... Libraries are generally recognized as educational and cultural institutions... Libraries function as information and cultural centres and apart from their traditional library activities organize exhibitions, conferences, concerts etc. for their communities». Diese Sätze unterstreichen meiner Ansicht nach sehr eindringlich den wesentlichen Beitrag, den die Bibliotheken bei der Kulturförderung leisten.

Nun, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen, meine Amtszeit als IFLA Präsident geht hier in Moskau zu Ende. Sie begann 1985 in Chicago und erstreckte sich über die IFLA-Konferenzen in Tokio, Brighton, Sydney, Paris und Stockholm.

Ich möchte nun nicht den Versuch unternehmen, eine ausführliche Bilanz dieser sechs ereignisreichen Jahre vorzulegen, etwa in der Weise, was von all dem, das ich in der Ansprache bei meiner Amtsübernahme in Chicago als Ziele genannt hatte, realisiert werden konnte. Denn unsere IFLA-Arbeit lebt nicht vornehmilich von erreichten einzelnen Etappen, sondern muss bei ihrer globalen Ausrichtung immer wieder neu darauf konzentriert sein, für die Menschen aller Länder gute Voraussetzungen für den Zugang zur Information zu schaffen. Dies ist ein langwieriger, wohl nie endender Prozess, in dem immer wieder neue Wege beschritten werden müssen. Und daher stimme ich Bertold Brecht voll zu, der einmal formulierte: «Fortschritt heisst nicht fortgeschritten sein, sondern fortschreiten».

Lassen Sie mich jedoch ganz summarisch und ohne jegliches Bestreben auf Vollständigkeit in gebotener Kürze einige Fakten nennen aus einer Zeit, in der bedeutende weltpolitische Veränderungen eingetreten sind, die auch auf unsere Arbeit sowohl einen positiven Einfluss ausgeübt, als auch zahlreiche neue Herausforderungen gebracht haben.

Die Mitgliedschaft der IFLA erstreckt sich jetzt auf Verbände und Instutionen in 132 Ländern. Das Interesse an internationaler Bibliotheksarbeit ist durch die neuen Entwicklungen in der Welt gewachsen, das Engagement der Mitglieder in unserem Verband hat sich verstärkt und die Anerkennung unserer Arbeit durch die Entscheidungsträger in vielen Ländern ist gestiegen. Dies ist abzulesen an

der regen und vielfältigen Sacharbeit, an der ständig steigenden Korrespondenz, an den Erkenntnissen, die wir bei Reisen in viele Länder und auch in Verhandlungen mit höchsten Regierungsstellen gewonnen haben, und durch zahlreiche Gespräche mit Kolleginnen und Kollegen bei unseren Konferenzen, Seminaren, etc.

Ich will jedoch in diesem Zusammenhang nicht verschweigen — und dies bedrückt mich sehr-dass vor allem die wirtschaftliche Not in einigen Ländern noch grösser geworden ist, was sich natürlich auch auf das dortige Bibliothekswesen auswirkt. Hinzu kommt, dass das Analphabetentum in vielen Ländern im Wachsen begriffen ist. Daher haben wir im Blick auf die Länder der Dritten Welt — und dies war mein ganz besonderes Anliegen — im letzten Jahr mit dem Programm Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World (ALP) einen Weg gebahnt, der hoffentlich zu einer Verbesserung der Situation in diesen Regionen führen wird. Die inzwischen vorgelegten zahlreichen praxisorientierten Projektvorschläge aus Afrika, Asien und Lateinamerika stimmen ermutigend und wir hoffen sehr, kurz — und mittelfristig auch die notwendigen finanziellen Mittel dafür einwerben zu können, damit dort die notwendige Arbeit geleistet werden kann.

Was unsere vier weiteren Kernprogramme anbelangt, so sind die Arbeiten bei den älteren und bewährten Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC (UBCIM) und Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) kontinuierlich und effektiv fortgeführt worden, und die neuen, Preservation and Conservation (PAC) und Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (UDT), die in meiner Amtszeit eingerichtet wurden und die sich um Lösungen ebenso dringender internationaler Probleme bemühen, sind auf gutem Wege. Wir haben es jedoch in diesem Zusammenhang immer wieder bedauert, dass wir aufgrund userer angespannten Finanzlage, die auch nach den Beitragserhöhungen von 1987 für institutionelle Mitglieder und 1990 für Verbandsmitglieder fortbesteht, diese erfolgreichen Programme nicht so unterstützen konnten, wie dies eigentlich notwendig gewesen wäre.

Eine sehr willkommene Ergänzung ist in diesem Zusammenhang das IFLA Robert Vosper Fellowship Programme, das vom Council on Library Resources gefördert wird und junge, tüchtige Bibliothekare neben der Unterstützung ihrer Forschungsarbeiten auf dem Gebiet der Kernprogramme auch für künftige Führungsaufgaben in unserer Weltorganisation vorbereiten soll.

Ganz besonders hervorheben möchte ich aber auch an dieser Stelle die ausgezeichnete ehrenamtlich geleistete Sacharbeit, die sich in den einzelnen Divisionen und Sektionen, Round Tables und Arbeitsgruppen vollzieht. Durch die angestrebte noch intensivere Verzähnung relevanter Gebiete mit den Kernprogrammen, die in den Strukturänderungen vorgesehen ist, soll erreicht werden, dass Manpower und finanzielle Ressourcen so eingesetzt werden können, dass die vielfältige Sachabeit gemäss den Herausforderungen unserer Zeit in besonders effektiver Weise geleistet werden kann.

Und dass zur Umsetzung unserer Sacharbeit das umfangreiche Publikationsprogramm in hervorragender Weise dient, braucht wohl nicht besonders hervorgehoben zu werden. In diesem Zusammenhang darf aber auch keineswegs die exzellente Arbeit unerwähnt bleiben, die von den wenigen Mitarbeitern im IFLA Generalsekretariat geleistet wird.

IFLA ist jedoch auf dem weiten Feld des Informationwesens auf die gute Zusammenarbeit mit anderen ihr nahestehenden internationalen Institutionen und Verbänden angewiesen.

Als erstes möchte ich die enge und vertrauensvolle Zusammenarbeit mit der Unesco erwähnen, die sehr viele Früchte, vor allem auch in den Ländern der Dritten Welt, getragen hat. Finanziell unterstützt wurde diese unsere weitgefächerte Arbeit aber auch von zahlreichen anderen Förderungsinstitutionen: CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency), CLR (Council on Library Resources), DFG (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft), DSE (Deutsche Stiftung für Internationale Entwicklung), IDRC (International Development Research Centre), Martinus Nijhoff International, NCLIS (National Commission on Libraries and Information Science), SIDA (Swedish International Development Authority) und Wilson Foundation, um nur einige zu nennen.

Sehr erfreulich, ja geradezu freundschaftlich ist die Zusammenaarbeit mit FID und ICA. So halten wir uns gegenseitig über die jeweiligen Aktivitäten auf dem laufenden, sprechen uns bei wichtigen Vorhaben ab und führen gemeinsame Seminare durch.

Und schliesslich möchte ich auch an dieser Stelle noch einmal hervorheben, dass wir bei all unseren Aktivitäten auch darauf bedacht sind, dass die universale Deklaration der Menschenrechte in den Ländern unserer Mitglieder eingehalten wird: «that everyone has the right to participate freely in the culture of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits». Welche Bedeutung wir dieser Deklaration beimessen, können Sie auch daraus ersehen, dass wir sie in dem Long Term Policy Document besonders erwähnt haben.

Und ein letztes: Was mich während meiner Präsidentschaft besonders erfreut bzw. oftmals sehr bewegt hat, waren das gegenseitige Verständnis, das herzliche Miteinander, die heiteren, aber auch die sehr ernsten und bedrückenden Gespräche über die sehr schwierige, ja zum Teil trostlose Situation der Bibliotheken in einigen Ländern, die ich besucht habe. Durch die weitgehende Übereinstimmung in den Ansichten, das Aufeinanderzugehen dei zu treffenden Massnahmen, die gegenseitige Unterstützung, die freundschaftlichen menschlichen Beziehungen zwischen Kolleginnen und Kollegen über Ländergrenzen hinweg und vor allem auch die in unseren Bibliotheken bereitgehaltenen Büchern aus anderen Ländern, die als «gedruckte Humanität» zum gegenseitigen Verstehen ganz wesentlich beitragen, glaube ich sagen zu können, dass wir Biblothekare in nicht geringem Masse in der Welt von heute unser Scherflein zur Völkerverständigung beizutragen vermögen.

Und aus diesem beglückenden Gefühl heraus gestatten Sie mir, meinen Wunsch zum Abschied in einen Traum zu kleiden, wie dies in der Literature oftmals dann geschieht, wenn die Realität die

Erfüllung erschwert. Es ist ein Traum von einem gemeinsamen Haus, das viele Zimmer hat, in dem alle Völker der Welt gleichberechtigt und angemessen wohnen können, wo die Türen offenstehen, wo jeder seine kulturelle Eigenart bewahren kann, wo Freiheit, Menschenwürde, Chancengleichheit und gegenseitige Achtung sowie Verständnis füreinander und gegenseitige Unterstützung selbstverständlich sind.

Und freilich soll dies auch ein Haus sein, in dem jede Wohnung über eine gute Bücher — und Mediensammlung und über entsprechende Kommunikationsmittel verfügt.

Möge wenigstens eine Annäherung an diesen Zustand eines Tages erreicht werden. Danach lassen Sie uns alle heute und in der Zukunft streben.

Presidential Address at the Opening of the IFLA Council and General Conference: Moscow 1991

Hans-Peter Geh
President of IFLA

Presidential Address

I would like to extend a most cordial welcome to all of you, who have come here to Moscow from near and far to the inauguration of the 57th General Assembly of IFLA.

In these moments my thoughts go back to our 36th IFLA General Conference, which began here in Moscow in 1970 and culminated in the wonderful cultural finale in Leningrad.

I have very strong memories of much that happened during this conference, and I have particularly fond memories of the then vice-president of the IFLA, Mrs Margarita Rudomino who was, at the time, director of the important library for foreign literature which now bears her name. For Mrs Rudomino, whom I had met in 1966 as organizer of the IFLA Conference in Frankfurt am Main which took place in 1968, was particularly attentive and kind to me during that 1970 IFLA conference in Moscow, and this friendship lasted until her death last year. Again and again during the course of my many visits to this country and this city, I have always encountered great warmth and affection quite independent of the world political situation at the time.

Now, my dear colleagues, whenever I travel to Moscow I recall the many impressive descriptions in the works of this country's writers. To represent them all let me just quote from Pushkin, who once wrote of this city: "Moscow...how many strains are fusing in that one mind, for Russian hearts! What store of riches it imparts".

We of course also recall the novels, dramas and lyric poetry of the host of Russian and Soviet writers, many of whom have achieved world renown. Their works describe in such a graphic and profound way the counry, the people of every situation of life and, something which never fails to impress me, the Russian soul - a concept which has a very special meaning for the people of this country. For no other people speaks so readily of its soul, not in the sense of a yearning for a better world but as a description for that organ of the senses which is able to assimilate and cope with exultation and despair, joy and grief, good and evil. In this context I cannot avoid being constantly reminded of my favourite author, Dostoyevsky who, as the great literary critic Belinsky once noted "was able simultaneously to amuse and deeply disturb the reader's soul, even causing the reader to smile through his or her tears".

Here, naturally, it is impossible not to think of Tolstoy's marvellous descriptions of his people and homeland which are brought across to us so indescribably impressively in his world-famous novels; or, of course, the works of Pushkin, who was able to present the best sides of the national character of the Russian people so comprehensively: its love of freedom, its patriotism, its humanity, its life-confirming optimism and its inclination towards good.

Again and again the literature of this country confronts us with characters who are as deeply attached to the sufferings of their lives as they are to their joys. "Man sometimes feels attached to his sufferings in a particular, almost passionate way" Dostoyevsky once said in this context.

But even the most dynamic characters must exhibit one feature of character which Tolstoy describes as follows: "The hero of my tale, whom I love with all the power of my soul, whom I have tried to portray in all his beauty, who has been, is and will be beautiful, is Truth".

And finally, in view of the many varied and profound changes in the structure of Europe, which have been permitted to take place over the past few years in no small measure by the Soviet Union's foreign policies and which have led to closer co-operation in many fields, reminded me of a passage in Dostoyevsky's novel "The Youth" where the European idea has already been pre-formulated: "A Russian loves Europe just as much as Russia, every stone in Europe is dear to him, Europe is as much our native land as Russia, and this applies in particular to the field of culture".

"The Relationships between Libraries and Culture" is the subject of this year's General Conference, a subject which is firmly ensconced in the World Decade for Cultural Development promulgated by the United Nations and UNESCO.

As was frequently emphasized at our last conference in Stockholm, libraries all over the world should strive to give all people the best opportunities to obtain every kind of information, to thus gain knowledge and in this way to acquaint themselves with the wisdom and experience of other nations and cultures — including former generations. For libraries contain, as Jorge Luis Borges once put it, "the world of culturally prefabricated objects, and the book is this world that can introduce us to our own and foreign cultures." Because "culture is to know the best that has been said and

thought in the world" (Matthew Arnold).

It is, however, not enough just to promote culture in one's own country, it is also necessary — and this is a decisive factor — for an international cultural dialogue to take place in order to enable an equilibrium between conflicts to be found, particularly in our day and age. So, as responsible bodies in many countries never tire of emphasizing, a particularly high priority must be given to cultural policies. For culture has indeed taken up a central key position in coming to terms with the problems of the latter years of our millennium. Thus the promotion of international cultural co-operation is of particularly great significance precisely in view of the way the world is getting smaller all the time as a result, among other things, of the way in which the economies of individual countries and modern communications technology are intermeshed. Cultural understanding must, however, form an important element in this new constellation. Cultural understanding, naturally, requires a special degree of openness and tolerance as well as state-guaranteed spheres of individual freedom of action for the creation and promotion of culture.

This applies equally to those who pass on the culture manifested in the print media: the libraries. In this context one might even exaggerate slightly and state that: "Books are no less vital for the survival of culture than water is for the survival of the organism". And does it not, on the other hand, hold true for those great authors who have made a particular contribution to the promotion of culture that their paths, to borrow an image, have been paved to a significant extent by libraries as intellectual treasurehouses?

Good management, however, is needed in this field of culture today, and by this I mean well-planned, public, economy-oriented activity related to artistic contents or cultural targets, aimed at shaping both the present and the future and the results of which are at the service of the general public. Within this framework our aim must also be to take care of reading and the provision of information as cultural activities, to arrange and make accessible the wide range of information in the sense of information culture. In this connection the task of libraries is to be able to provide a wide and varied range of information and to guarantee information services for a group of users with very varied demands and requirements.

One comes to the conclusion that libraries are indispensable for broad access to the culture both of one's own and of foreign countries, and that their importance as pillars of culture is constantly growing.

This special role of libraries both now and in the future has also been given particular emphasis in IFLA's Long Term Policy, which was conceived under my direction and adopted yesterday in Council.

In the Long Term Policy, which is concerned with the role of libraries in general, the improvement of access to literature and the availability of information, the development and application of new information technologies and the improvement of the librarian's profession via qualified basic and continuing education, the following is said of the cultural, educational and social role of libraries: "Libraries also have a central role in society as cultural and educational institutions and as agents for promoting literacy...Libraries are considered the historical and cultural memory of society...Libraries are generally recognized as educational and cultural institutions...Libraries function as information and cultural centres and apart from their traditional library activities organize exhibitions, conferences, concerts etc. for their communities". It is my opinion that these sentences most emphatically underline the major contribution which libraries make in the promotion of culture.

This conference in Moscow, my dear colleagues, marks the end of my term of office as President of IFLA. It began 1985 in Chicago and covered the IFLA Conferences in Tokyo, Brighton, Sydney, Paris and Stockholm.

I do not wish to attempt to draw up a detailed balance-sheet of these six eventful years in the form of the extent to which it has been possible to achieve the targets I mentioned in my inaugural address in Chicago.

For our IFLA work is not primarily measured by the individual targets achieved but must be concentrated repeatedly on its global aim of providing people of all the countries with good preconditions for access to information. This is a long, probably never-ending process in which new paths have constantly to be sought. So I agree entirely with Bertolt Brecht, who once said: "progress does not mean having made progress but progressing".

Let me however summarize with the conciseness called for here and without any claim to completeness, some facts from a period during which significant political changes which not only exercised a positive influence on our work but also provided us with numerous new challenges.

Membership of IFLA now extends to associations and institutions in 132 countries. Interest in international library work has grown as a result of the new world developments, commitment among the members of our association has increased and the recognition of our work by decision-makers in many countries has expanded. This can be seen in the vigorous and varied types of work done, in the constantly increasing correspondence, in the perception we have gained during visits to many countries and also in negotiations with the highest government bodies, and in numerous conversations with our colleagues at our conferences, seminars etc.

In this context I will not, however, conceal — a fact which depresses me a lot — that the economic plight, in particular, has become even greater in some countries, exerting a negative influence on the library scene there. In addition, illiteracy is on the increase in many countries. So with Third World countries in mind — a particular concern of mine — we started last year with a

programme entitled "Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World" (ALP) which will, we hope, lead to an improvement in the situation in these regions. The numerous practical project propositions so far received from Africa, Asia and Latin America are encouraging and we very much hope that we will be able to raise the necessary financial funds in both the short and medium term to enable the necessary work to be done.

As far as our other four core programmes are concerned, work has continued constantly and effectively on the older and well-tried Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC (UBCIM) and Universal Availability of Publications (UAP), while the new programmes Preservation and Conservation (PAC) and Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (UDT) set up during my period in office and concerned with equally pressing international problems, are well on their way. In this context, however, we have always regretted that we have not been able to give these successful programmes the support they really needed in view of our strained financial position, which continues despite the increases in membership dues introduced in 1987 for institutional members and in 1989 for association members.

One very welcome supplement in this connection is the IFLA Robert Vosper Fellowship Programme, which is supported by the Council on Library Resources and is intended not only to assist young, able librarians in their research work in the field of the core programmes but also to prepare them for future leadership tasks in our world-wide organization.

I should like to make special mention at this point of the excellent voluntary work done within the individual Divisions and Sections, at the Round Tables and in the Working Groups. The aim of the even closer intermeshing of relevant fields of activity with the core programmes provided for in the structural changes is to make use of manpower and financial resources in such a way that the wide range of work can be done particularly efficiently in accordance with the challenges of our times.

And the fact that the extensive programme of publications is excellently suited to the practical realization of our work needs no underlining. In this context mention must be also made of the excellent work done by the small number of staff in the IFLA General Secretariat.

In the broad field of information, IFLA also depends on its good collaboration with other related international institutions and associations.

First and foremost I should like to mention our close and trusting co-operation with UNESCO, which has born much fruit, particularly in the countries of the Third World. This broadly-based work has, however, received the financial support of numerous other promoters: CIDA (the Canadian International Development Agency), CLR (the Council on Library Resources), DFG (the German Research Society), DSE (the German Foundation for International Development), IDRC (the International Development Research Centre), Martinus Nijhoff International, NCLIS (the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science), SIDA (the Swedish International Development Authority) and the Wilson Foundation, to mention only a few.

Co-operation with FID and ICA is particularly gratifying and really amicable. We keep each other mutually informed on our respective activities, liaise on important projects and organize joint seminars.

And finally I should like to take this opportunity of stressing that all our activities are also aimed at ensuring the maintenance of the universal declaration of human rights in the countries of our members: "that everyone has the right to participate freely in the cultures of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits". The importance which we place on this declaration can be seen from the fact that it has been given especial mention in the Long Term Policy Document.

And one last thing: What pleased me during the period of my presidency, and often moved me deeply, was the mutual understanding, the cordial togetherness, the cheerful but also the extremely serious and sometimes depressing discussions on the very difficult, often disconsolate situation in the libraries in some of the countries which I visited. Thanks to the extensive agreement in our views, the readiness to meet half way in the measures to be taken, the mutual support, the friendly personal relations between colleagues in different countries and, particularly, the books from other countries on the shelves in our libraries which, as "printed humanity" make a considerable contribution to mutual understanding, I think I can say that we librarians are able to make a contribution to the understanding between the nations far from modest in today's world.

And on this felicitous note permit me to clothe my wish in a dream, as is often done in literature when reality makes realization difficult. It is the dream of a shared house with many rooms in which all peoples of the world can live in equality and fittingly, where the doors are ever open, where everyone make keep his or her cultural peculiarities, where freedom, human dignity, equality of opportunity and mutual respect plus understanding towards one another and mutual support are a matter of course.

This must, of course, also be a house in which every apartment has a good collection of books and media, and where corresponding means of communication are present.

May at least an approximation to this happy state be reached one day. Let us all work towards this goal, today and in future.

Выступление Президента ИФЛА на открытии конференции

Ганс-Петер Ге
Президент ИФЛА

Сердечно приветствую всех, прибывших сюда в Москву как из близка, так и издалека, на открытие 57-й Генеральной конференции ИФЛА.

Мои мысли возвращаются в эти мгновения к нашей 36-й Генеральной конференции ИФЛА, которая проводилась в 1970 г. сначала здесь в Москве и затем в Ленинграде нашла свое великолепное культурное завершение.

Многие события во время этой сессии еще и теперь очень живо сохранились в моей памяти, и особенно приятно мне вспоминать бывшую тогда Вице-президентом ИФЛА госпожу Маргариту Рудомино, в то время директора известной Библиотеки иностранной литературы, носящей теперь ее имя. Ибо госпожа Рудомино, с которой я познакомился в 1966 г. как организатор Конференции ИФЛА во Франкфурте-на-Майне, состоявшейся в 1968 г., уделяла мне во время тогдашней Московской Сессии ИФЛА много внимания и проявляла особое расположение и сохраняла эту дружбу вплоть до своей смерти в прошлом году. Более того, я всегда во время моих многочисленных визитов в эту страну и в этот город повсюду чувствовал огромную сердечность, и это совершенно не зависело от существовавшей в то время политической ситуации в мире.

Мои дорогие коллеги, когда я еду в Москву, то всегда в моей памяти оживают многочисленные образные описания знаменитых писателей этой страны. Стоит процитировать лишь Пушкина, представляющего их всех, который однажды написал о Москве: "Москва...как много в этом звуке для сердца русского слилось! Как много в нем отозвалось".

Для нас всегда современны романы, драмы и лирика многих русских и советских писателей, многие из которых приобрели мировую известность. В этих произведениях очень наглядно и глубоко описывается страна, люди во всех жизненных ситуациях и, что меня особенно впечатляет, русская душа — понятие с совершенно особым значением для людей этой страны. Ведь никакой другой народ не говорит так естественно о душе, главным образом не из тоски по лучшему миру, а для описания этого вместилища чувств в его высоте и глубине, радости и печали, в добре и зле. В этой связи я всегда думаю об одном из моих любимых писателей Достоевском, который, как однажды заметил великий литературный критик Белинский, — умел в одно и то же время развеселить и глубоко потрясти и мог заставить читателя смеяться сквозь слезы.

Разумеется, здесь мне приходят на ум великолепные описания Толстого своего народа и своей родины, которые так неописуемо впечатляюще встречаются в его всемирно известных романах, или, естественно, также творчество Пушкина, который умел так всеобъемлюще изобразить лучшие стороны национального характера своего народа: любовь к свободе, патриотизм, человечность, жизнеутверждающий оптимизм и стремление к лучшему.

И всегда мы встречаемся в литературе этой страны с характерами, которые внутренне привязаны как к страданиям своей жизни так и к радостям. Человек чувствует себя иногда особым образом прямо-таки страдальчески погруженным в свои страдания, — сказал однажды Достоевский в этой связи.

Но всем действующим лицам должна быть также присуща одна существенная черта характера, по Толстому — герой его повествования, которого он любит всеми силами своей души, которого он пытается описать во всей его красоте, который был, есть и будет прекрасным, это — Правда.

И в заключение, в связи с многогранными и глубокими изменениями в Европе, которые не в последнюю очередь произошли благодаря советской внешней политике в последние годы и привели к тесному сотрудничеству во многих областях, мне вспоминается роман Достоевского "Подросток", в котором европейская идея уже сформулирована — русскому Европа также дорога как Россия, каждый камень в Европе ему мил и дорог, Европа нам такая же Родина как Россия, и это особенно относится к области культуры.

"Библиотеки и культура: их взаимодействие" это тема нашей Генеральной конференции этого года, тема, которая рождена объявленным Объединенными нациями и ЮНЕСКО Всемирным десятилетием развития культуры.

Как мы уже на нашей последней конференции в Стокгольме постоянно подчеркивали, библиотеки повсюду в мире должны стремиться к тому, чтобы дать людям наилучшие возможности для получения информации, чтобы через нее получать знания, а также знакомиться при этом с мудростью и опытом других наций и культур и старших поколений. Ведь в библиотеках находишь, как однажды сформулировал Хорхе Луис Борхес—мир произведений культуры и книга—это мир, которая может сблизить собственную и чуждые культуры. Поскольку "культура—это знание всего лучшего, что было сказано и продумано в мире" (Мэтью Арнольд).

Культура должна развиваться не только в собственной стране, но ее должен также сопровож-

дать международный диалог культуры, и это является решающим для улаживания конфликтов в наше время. Поэтому, как постоянно подчеркивается сознающими свою ответственность лицами во многих государствах, культурной политике должен отдаваться приоритет. Ведь культура заняла в действительности центральное ключевое место в обсуждении проблем нашего уходящего тысячелетия. И потому поощрение международного культурного сотрудничества имеет особое значение, особенно учитывая также слияние мира в результате интеграции экономики и современной коммуникационной технологии. В этой новой ситуации понимание культуры должно выступать как важный элемент. Однако для понимания культуры требуется особая открытость и терпимость, а для развития и поощрения культуры—индивидуальное, гарантированное государством пространство.

Это относится в той же самой степени и к проводникам культуры, которые проявляют себя в печатной и других медиа, а именно к библиотекам. Можно было бы даже в этой связи несколько преувеличенно сказать: "Книги для жизни культуры не менее важны, чем вода для организма". А не касается ли это с другой стороны великих творцов, которые внесли значительный вклад в развитие культуры, в том смысле, что их путь, выражаясь образно, был вымощен в основном библиотеками как кладезем духа?

В области культуры сегодня все же требуется хороший менеджмент, т.е. плановые, публичные, экономически ориентированные подходы, которые касаются художественного содержания или культурных целей и направлены на созидание настоящего и будущего, предоставляя свои результаты на службу мировому сообществу. В этих рамках особую заботу вызывает культура чтения и информационная культура, упорядочение и раскрытие информационного многообразия в смысле информационной культуры. Задача библиотек в этой связи состоит в том, чтобы предоставлять многоотраслевую информацию и гарантировать информационные услуги кругу потребителей с различными требованиями и потребностями.

В итоге из этого вытекает, что библиотеки необходимы для широкого доступа к культуре как собственной страны так и зарубежных стран, и их значение как культуртрегера постоянно возрастает.

Эта особая роль библиотек сейчас и в будущем особенно подчеркивается и в Долгосрочной программе ИФЛА, концепция которой была подготовлена под моим руководством и вчера была принята в Совете.

В долгосрочной программе, в которой рассматривается роль библиотек в целом, улучшение доступа к литературе и доступность информации, развитие и применение новых информационных технологий, а также повышение статуса библиотечной профессии через подготовку кадров и непрерывное образование, следует назвать среди прочего культурную, образовательную и социальную роль библиотек: "Библиотеки играют центральную роль в обществе как учреждения культуры и образования и как посредники по продвижению грамотности. Библиотеки рассматриваются как историко-культурная память общества. Библиотеки признаются всеми как образовательные учреждения и учреждения культуры. Библиотеки функционируют как информационно-культурные центры и кроме своей традиционной библиотечной деятельности организуют выставки, конференции, концерты и т.д. для своего населения". Эти выдержки подчеркивают, на мой взгляд, очень настойчиво большой вклад, который библиотеки вносят в продвижение культуры.

Дорогие коллеги, мои полномочия как Президента ИФЛА истекают в Москве. Начало моим полномочиям положил Чикаго в 1985 г., и далее были конференции ИФЛА в Токио, Брайтоне, Сиднее, Париже и Стокгольме. Я не хочу пытаться подводить подробные итоги этих прошедших шести богатых событиями лет, а лишь попытаюсь сделать краткий отчет о реализации тех задач и целей, которые я перечислил в своей речи в Чикаго при моем вступлении на должность Президента. Ведь наша работа в ИФЛА живет главным образом не достигнутым на отдельных этапах, а должна в своем генеральном направлении постоянно вновь концентрироваться на том, чтобы создавать людям всех стран хорошие предпосылки для доступа к информации. Это длительный, пожалуй, бесконечный процесс, где постоянно нужно искать новые пути, и поэтому я полностью согласен с Бертольдом Брехтом, который однажды сказал: "Прогресс означает не быть передовым, а идти вперед".

Разрешите мне все-же совсем кратко без всяких претензий на полноту в предоставленное мне время назвать несколько фактов из того времени, когда произошли важные внешнеполитические изменения, которые не только оказали положительное влияние на нашу работу, но и принесли также многочисленные новые требования.

Членами ИФЛА являются сейчас ассоциации и учреждения 132 стран. Благодаря новому развитию в мире возрос интерес к международной библиотечной деятельности, увеличилось число приглашений сотрудников нашей федерации, и возросло признание нашей работы руководителями многих стран. Это просматривается в оживленной и многогранной профессиональной деятельности, в постоянно увеличивающейся корреспонденции, в признании, которого мы добились во время поездок во многие страны, а также во время переговоров с высшими правительственными кругами и в ходе многочисленных бесед с коллегами во время наших конференций, семинаров.

Но все-же я не хочу умолчать о том, и это меня очень огорчает, что прежде всего экономическая нужда в некоторых странах становится все больше, что, естественно, отражается также и на развитии библиотечного дела этих стран. К тому же неграмотность во многих странах возрастает. Поэтому мы, имея ввиду страны третьего мира, и это было моей особой заботой, проложили дорогу с помощью Программы развития библиотечного дела в странах третьего мира (ALP), которая, надеемся, приведет к улучшению ситуации в этих регионах. Предложенные в последнее вре-

мя многочисленные практические проекты из Африки, Азии и Латинской Америки настраивают ободряюще, и мы очень надеемся, что в скором времени мы сможем также изыскать для этого необходимые финансы для проведения там необходимой работы. Что касается наших четырех других основных программ, то работы над старыми и испытанными программами—Универсальный библиографический учет и Международная программа МАРК (UBCIM) и Всеобщая доступность изданий (UAP) постоянно и эффективно продолжаются, а новые—Сохранность и консервация (PAC) и Международная передача данных и телекоммуникаций (UDT), которые были учреждены в период моего пребывания на посту Президента и которые предусматривают решение также неотложных международных проблем, находятся на правильном пути. Однако в этой связи мы постоянно сожалеем о том, что из-за нашего напряженного финансового положения, которое складывается из взносов, увеличенных с 1987 г. для членов учреждений и с 1990 г. для членов федерации, не смогли обеспечить эти успешные программы так, как это было бы нужно. Одним очень хорошим дополнением в этой связи является программа стипендий Роберта Воспера, которая учреждена Советом библиотечных ресурсов и которая предполагает поддерживать молодых трудолюбивых библиотекарей в их исследовательских работах по Основным программам, а также готовить их для будущих руководящих работ в нашей международной организации.

Специально я хотел бы отметить также отличную и добровольную профессиональную работу, которая проводится в отдельных подразделения и секциях, круглых столах и рабочих группах. В результате целенаправленного более интенсивного объединения, которое предусмотрено в структурных изменениях, связанных между собой областей в основных программах, должно быть достигнуто, чтобы кадровые и финансовые ресурсы могли быть использованы так, чтобы можно было особенно эффективно выполнять многогранную профессиональную работу в соответствии с требованиями нашего времени.

И то, что для использования нашей профессиональной работы служит великолепным образом обширная программа публикаций, не нуждается, пожалуй, в специальном упоминании. В этой связи нельзя хотя бы кратко не отметить превосходную работу, проделанную небольшим количеством сотрудников Генерального секретариата ИФЛА.

ИФЛА в обширной сфере информационной деятельности зависит от хорошего сотрудничества с другими родственными ей международными организациями и федерациями.

В первую очередь я хотел бы упомянуть тесное и доверительное сотрудничество с ЮНЕСКО, которое очень плодотворно, прежде всего, в отношении стран третьего мира. Эта наша многоотраслевая работа имела финансовую поддержку также от многочисленных других учреждений, назову лишь некоторые из них: CIDA (Канадское международное агентство по развитию), CLR (Совет библиотечных ресурсов), DFG (Немецкое научно-исследовательское общество), DSE (Немецкий фонд международного развития), IDRC (Международный исследовательский центр по развитию), Martinus Nijhoff International, NCLIS (Национальная комиссия по библиотековедению и информатике), SIDA (Шведское агентство по международному развитию) и фонд Вилсона.

Очень благоприятно, даже дружественно сотрудничество с FID (Международной федерацией по документации) и с ICA (Международным советом архивов). Так, мы обмениваемся друг с другом текущей информацией о тех или иных мероприятиях, обговариваем важные замыслы и проводим совместные семинары.

И в заключение я хотел бы также еще раз подчеркнуть, что во всех наших делах мы думаем о том, чтобы соблюдать универсальную декларацию прав человека в странах наших членов, где говорится, что любой человек имеет право свободно участвовать в культурном развитии сообщества, наслаждаться искусствами и участвовать в научном развитии и пользоваться его благами. Какое значение мы придаем этой декларации видно из того, что мы ее специально упомянули в Долгосрочной программе.

И последнее, что меня в течение моего президентства особенно радовало или часто очень трогало, было взаимное понимание, сердечное общение, как радостные, так и очень серьезные и вызывающие огорчение беседы об очень трудном, кажущемся безвыходным положении библиотек в некоторых странах, которые я посетил.

Благодаря широкому согласованию взглядов, сплоченности во время принимаемых мер, взаимной поддержке, дружеским, человеческим отношениям между коллегами в разных странах и прежде всего благодаря наличию в наших библиотеках книг, которые как "закрепленный в печати гуманизм" вносят очень весомый вклад во взаимопонимание. я думаю, что могу сказать, что мы, библиотекари, в не меньшей мере в мире сегодня сможем внести свою лепту во взаимопонимание народов.

И разрешите мне с этим отрадным чувством выразить на прощание мое желание в форме мечты, как это часто происходит в литературе, когда в реальности есть препятствия в исполнении желания. Это— мечта об общем доме, где много комнат, в котором все народы мира могут жить равноправно и достойно, где все двери открыты, где каждый может сохранять свою культурную самобытность, где само собой разумеющимися являются свобода, человеческое достоинство, равенство возможностей и взаимное уважение, а также понимание друг друга и взаимная поддержка. И, конечно, это должен быть также дом, в котором каждая квартира располагает хорошей коллекцией книг и медиа и соответствующими средствами связи.

Пусть однажды мы лишь приблизимся к этому состоянию. Давайте же вместе стремиться к этому сегодня и в будущем.

Библиотека и культура

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Судьба мира во многом находится в зависимости от процессов, происходящих в культуре. Психология исключительности, нетерпимости одной культуры к другой несет разрушительный характер. Идеология противостояния двух систем в какой-то мере отступает на задний план. Именно культура с ее ценностями должна стать одним из приоритетов, способных привести к единению народов. Даже экономические интересы не смогут выполнить эту функцию.

Поэтому дальнейшее развитие мировой культуры немыслимо без создания целенаправленных международных программ, содействующих процветанию культуры. Эти программы могли бы стать основой культурной политики различных стран.

Открывающаяся сегодня сессия ИФЛА, думается, в значительной степени явится отражением этой идеи, понимая культуру как целое, как инструмент единства, представляющий собой взаимосвязь интеллектуальных, нравственных и эстетических аспектов.

Культурно-историческое наследие, объединившее на протяжении веков многие нации и народы мира, может явиться одним из важнейших факторов сохранения целостности цивилизации. Одним из звеньев этого наследия являются библиотеки.

Шарль Бодлер однажды написал: "Да, колыбель моя была в библиотеке!". Можно сказать, что в библиотеке была колыбель всей современной культуры. Мы не всегда отдаем себе отчет, сколько гениальных идей и открытий кануло в вечность до появления библиотек. По крайней мере трижды разные народы заново изобретали бумагу, компас, фарфор, повторяли через века географические и астрономические открытия, пока библиотекарь не прекратил этот сизифов труд, взяв на себя уникальную миссию собирать и передовать добытое знание в пространстве и во времени.

В наш калейдоскопический век библиотеки сохраняют неразрывную ткань культуры от древности до наших дней, что обеспечивает преемственность идей, накопление исторического опыта.

Исключительно важным является отражение в библиотечных фондах достижений всех стран и народов, что убедительнее любых теорий доказывает единство культурного пространства человечества. В этом смысле библиотека служит лучшим опровержением националистических вывертов, расовых амбиций и попыток самоизоляции.

Как ни горько, но сегодня в нашей стране приходится доказывать: психология исключительности, нетерпимости одной культуры к другой разрушительна и бесперспективна. Созидательно лишь органическое взаимодействие культур как в пределах одного государства, так и в межгосударственном масштабе.

Министерство культуры СССР сейчас выработало новые принципы отношений с суверенными республиками страны — равноправие и взаимозаинтересованность. Впервые в нашей стране Верховный Совет СССР выделил в бюджете средства на общесоюзный фонд развития культуры и искусства, из которого финансируются приоритетные программы общегосударственного значения. В их числе: культурное обеспечение жителей зоны аварииЧернобыльской атомной электростанции, развитие межнационального культурного обмена, конверсия для культуры, спасение выдающихся памятников культуры на территориях всех союзных республик, программа творческой реабилитации инвалидов и др.

В этих программах будут решаться и проблемы библиотек.

Культурной трагедией мирового масштаба явился пожар в Библиотеке Академии наук СССР. В ликвидации его последствий участвуют многие библиотеки страны. Собраны сотни тысяч дубликатов пострадавших изданий, организуется крупный центр по реставрации и консервации произведений печати. Большая помощь в спасении пострадавших фондов оказана руководством ИФЛА, специалистами Библиотеки Конгресса США, библиотечной и культурной общественностью ФРГ, Великобритании и других стран. Это впечатляющий пример международной солидарности.

Объединение интеллектуальных и материальных ресурсов необходимо не только в экстремальных ситуациях, но и для решения общих для большинства стран проблем.

Так, растущая коммерциализация культуры порождает целый ряд негативных последствий: сокращается сеть библиотек, поскольку они не могут быть самоокупаемыми; библиотеки все чаще вводят платные услуги, сокращают традиционное бесплатное обслуживание. Одновременно законы рыночной экономики стимулируют агрессивную псевдокультуру, которая успешнее продается, и оттесняют истинные эстетические и духовные ценности. Думается, эти вопросы требуют совместно-

го решения.

Мысли деятелей культуры заняты сейчас не гимнами, а той возможной опасностью, которую таит в себе коммерциализация культуры и ее приватизация. Раньше мы успокаивали себя, что мы — нищие, но хотя бы духовно богаты. Коммерциализация культуры, приватизация ее, как это ни странно, могут привести к тому, что мы станем материально богаче, но духовно нищими.

Будет большой ошибкой, если программы экономии средств, направленные на сокращение бюджетного дефицита, ощутимо затронут культуру и образование.

Сокращение средств на культуру неизбежно подвергнет сомнению наши надежды на новое демократическое общество. Уже сейчас финансирование в 1991 году, увеличение которого стоило стольких усилий, борьбы на всех уровнях, практически сведено на нет повышением уровня стоимости жизни, инфляционными процессами, непомерной стоимостью реставрационных, строительных, консервационных работ.

Совершенно очевидно, что забота о культуре в нынешних условиях — задача непомерно трудная для государства. Принципиальным, мне кажется, будет освобождение библиотек от арендной платы за землю и помещения. Но все это в огромной степени зависит от того, понимают ли союзные, республиканские, городские власти ту большую роль, которую играет культура и, в частности, библиотеки в жизни общества.

Я не вижу никаких препятствий безболезненному перераспределению средств внутри бюджета прежде всего за счет его демилитаризации, что позволит повысить размер бюджетных дотаций на культуру до приемлемого.

Вопросы интеграции, в частности, европейской культурной интеграции, являются одними из важнейших сегодня. Здесь нас опережают такие страны, как Венгрия, Польша. Интеграционные процессы — это вопрос не только установления культурных связей или получения финансовой помощи, но и органичного встраивания в совершенно новую организационную структуру в реально существующих условиях. Здесь очень важна согласованность деятельности библиотек между собой.

Сохранение и реставрация библиотечных ценностей невозможны без объединения усилий всех. Слишком дорогостоящее это дело. Сохранить все, что называется наследием, вкладывать больше денег, приложить больше усилий и смелости для переориентации бюджета — вот в чем должна заключаться политика государства в области библиотечного дела. Отступление от этой политики опрокинет наши надежды на духовное обновление страны.

Большую часть библиотекарей и педагогов тревожит растущее отвыкание от чтения книг детей и подростков, увлеченных аудиовизуальными средствами и электронными играми, которые воспитывают очень поверхностное мышление, электизм, создавая почву для манипулирования сознанием людей.

До последнего времени СССР и другие страны Восточной Европы не знали подобных проблем. Не случайно актер и режиссер Питер Устинов в интервью итальянскому еженедельнику "Ринашита" высказал надежду, что страны Восточной Европы сохранят свои положительные достижения. В качестве примера он назвал как раз заботу о воспитании детей, отметив, что в СССР "почти в каждом месте, где живет более 500 человек, у детей есть или свой театр, или клуб, или дом пионеров, или детская библиотечка"[1]. Сведения о театрах он сильно преувеличил (у нас их крайне мало). Но что касается библиотек, то их число действительно велико — 326 тысяч.

Можно было бы гордиться тем, что в каждом населенном пункте у нас есть библиотечка, но недаром говорят: недостатки — это всего лишь продолжение наших достоинств. Наша гигантская сеть библиотек поглощает огромные средства на ее содержание и комплектование фондов, ей систематически не хватает актуальных изданий. В результате книжные фонды не отвечают запросам читателей.

Сказался также остаточный принцип финансирования культуры, практиковавшийся многие десятилетия. По этим причинам в тяжелом состоянии находятся и многие крупнейшие библиотеки страны, в том числе и Государственная библиотека СССР имени В.И.Ленина. В 1990 г. Правительство выделило десятки миллионов инвалютных рублей на ее реконструкцию, и начата реализация проекта, который позволит сохранить богатейшие сокровища нашей Национальной библиотеки.

Одновременно с этим предстоит реконструировать библиотечную ситему страны, используя имеющийся зарубежный опыт, современные формы организации обслуживания и библиотечно-информационную технологию.

Советские специалисты разработали новую концепцию развития библиотечного дела, идеи которой будут изложены в дальнейших выступлениях, и, как мы надеемся, будут значительно обогащены в ходе столь авторитетного форума.

Необходимо затронуть еще одну актуальную тему: библиотека и демократия. Тихие лабиринты книгохранилищ и читальные залы — это арены борьбы идей, бесстрашных исканий истины. Они хранят бесконечное разнообразие философских и политических взглядов, учат свободе мысли. Не случайно все диктаторы и тоталитарные режимы организуют жесточайший контроль за составом библиотечных фондов. К сожалению, пережили идеологическую цензуру и советские библиотеки. Начатое в 1985 г. обновление нашего общества устранило все ограничения свободы доступа к публикациям по идеологическим мотивам. В СССР уже действует Закон о печати, гарантирующий свободу изданий. В настоящее время разработаны проекты законодательных актов о культуре и о библиотечном деле, которые должны закрепить демократические правовые основы всей организации культуры и работы библиотек, в том числе неотъемлемое право человека на свободный выбор и

получение информации.

Демократическое общество — это информированное общество. Несомненно, что библиотеки играют главенствующую роль в обеспечении каждого жителя страны необходимой ему информацией. Залогом достижения этих целей должно стать не только демократическое законодательство, но и развитие библиотечного самоуправления. Следует подчеркнуть, что советские библиотекари, не дожидаясь законодательных решений своих проблем, самостоятельно организуются в профессиональные ассоциации и общества. В стране действуют уже десятки городских и региональных библиотечных ассоциаций, Всероссийская Федерация библиотечных обществ, республиканские ассоциации, всесоюзные ассоциации научно-технических и профсоюзных библиотек и другие. Вместе с творческими союзами эти объединения реально участвуют в определении нашей культурной политики.

Насколько мне известно, международные проекты ИФЛА опираются как раз на активную инициативу всех библиотекарей, их профессиональных ассоциаций. К числу таких программ относятся: универсальный библиографический учет, программа сохранения печатных памятников культуры и другие. Мы, безусловно, будем активно участвовать в этих библиотечных проектах, т.к. взятый ИФЛА курс на последовательное соединение национальных библиотечных сетей во всемирную систему библиотечно-информационного обслуживания ускоряет культурный прогресс всего человечества и тем самым служит созданию более справедливого, гуманного и демократического миропорядка.

Быстрые перемены в общественной жизни страны, превратившие политику в театр, не могут отнять у культуры ее притягательной силы. Общественным мнением завладело телевидение, присвоившее себе зрелищность и актуальность. Однако, предназначение музеев, бибилотек — облагораживать, очеловечивать наши страсти, преобразовывать энергию сомоуничтожения в энергию самообновления — остается незыблемым.

В стане царит опьянение от свободы, от обид, надежд, расчетов, планов, мыслей, что угрожает обществу хроническим политизированным алкоголизмом. С перестройкой ушла зависимость культуры идеологическая, но не ушла зависимость культуры финансовая. Принцип самофинансирования, который подбрасывают отдельные народные депутаты, способен только ликвидировать понятие музея и библиотеки. В лучшем случае он толкнет культуру в заманчивые объятия коммерциализации и зрелищности, что равносильно ее самоуничтожению под прикрытием лозунга "Искусство для народа" и массовой культуры. Ужасает сама мысль о том, что искусство и культура должны самофинансироваться. Культура — это главная нравственная опора нации. И государство должно осознавать это. Культура — это тот след, по которому мы можем отыскать в своих народах лучшее, что было у них в прошлом, и пойти по этому следу в будущее.

Тот, кому хотелось бы свести до минимума вклады в культуру, должен знать, что он вытесняет нравственные критерии за границы объективной реальности, когда сиюминутная экономическая прибыль становится выше нравственных и культурных критериев. Забвение культуры — это тот абсурд, который может опровергнуть авторитет любой власти. И это обязаны знать те, кто должен и может решить эти вопросы.

[1]Советская культура. 1991, 23 февраля, с. 13.

Libraries and Culture

N.N. Gubenko
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The fate of peace depends to a large extent on processes taking place in culture. The psychology of exclusivenesse, intolerance of one culture towards another is of a destructive character. The ideology of the confrontation of two systems is retrating to the background to a certain degree. It is precisely culture with its values that should become one of the priorities capable of leading to the unification of nations. Even economic interests will not be able to perform this function.

That's why the further development of world culture is inconceivable without the creation of purposeful international programmes contributing to the prosperity of culture. These programmes could become a basis of the cultural policy of various countries.

The IFLA session which opens today is, I believe, to become a reflection of this idea, understanding culture as an integral entity, as an instrument of unity representing the interconnection of intellectual, moral and aesthetic aspects.

Cultural and historical heritage which has united during centuries many nations of the world can become one of the major factors of preserving the integrity of civilization. Libraries are one of the links of this heritage.

Charles Baudelaire once wrote: "Yes, my cradle was in a library". It can be stated that the cradle of entire modern culture was in a library. We not always realise how many brilliant ideas and discoveries passed into oblivion before the advent of libraries. At least three times different peoples invented anew paper, a compass, china, repeated geographical and astronomical discoveries centuries later until libraries stopped this labour of Sisyphus, assuming upon themselves the unique mission to collect and transfer gained knowledge in space and time.

In our keleidoscopic age libraries preserve the indissoluble fabric of culture from ancient times to our days which ensures the continuity of ideas and the accumulation of historical experience.

Of exceptional importance is the reflection of the achievements of all nations in library stocks which proves more convincingly than any theories the unity of the cultural space of humanity. In this sense libraries serve as the best refutation of nationalistic narrow-mindedness, racial ambitions and attempts at self-isolation.

No matter how bitter this is we have to convince in our country that the psychology of exclusiveness, intolerance of one culture towards another is destructive and has no prospects. It is only the organic interaction of cultures that is creative both within a single state and on an inter-state scale.

The USSR Ministry of Culture has worked out new principles of relations with sovereign republics of the USSR — equal rights and mutual interests. For the first time in this country the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has earmarked money in the budget for the all-Union fund of the development of culture and the arts. This fund finances the priority programmes of nationwide importance. They include: cultural services for residents of the zone of the Chernobyl accident, the development of interethnic cultural exchange, conversion for culture, the saving of outstanding cultural monuments on the territory of all Union republics, the programme of the creative rehabilitation of invalids, etc.

Problems of libraries will also be solved in these programmes. The fire in the library of the USSR Academy of Sciences was a cultural tragedy of a global scale. Many libraries of this country take part in eliminating its consequences. Hundred of thousands of duplicates of publications which have suffered are collected, a large centre for the restoration and conservation of published works is being set up. Great help in saving the stocks which have suffered has been rendered by the leaders of IFLA, by experts of the Library of Congress (USA), the library and cultural public of the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain and other countries. This is an impressive example of international solidarity. The pooling of intellectual and material resources is needed not only in extreme situations, but also for solving problems which are common for the majority of countries. For instance, the growing commercialization of culture gives rise to a number of negative consequences: the library network is being reduced, since they cannot be self-payable; ever more frequently libraries introduce paid services and cut the traditional services which were previously given free of charge. At the same time, the laws of the market economy stimulate the aggressiveness of pseudo-culture which is sold successfully and puts to the background true aesthetic and spiritual values. I think that these problems call for joint solution.

Today the thoughts of cultural workers are preoccupied not by praises, but by the possible danger

of the commercialization and privatization of culture. Earlier we calmed outselves that we are poor, but spiritually rich. It may seem strange, but the commercialization and privatization of culture may lead to the situation when we shall become materially richer, but spiritually poor.

It would be a blunder if programmes of saving funds aimed at cutting the budget deficit aggect sizeably education, and culture.

The reduction of funds earmarked for culture will inevitably question our hopes for new democratic society. Even now the financing in 1991 the increase of which required such efforts and struggle at all levels has practically been nullifired due to the rise in the cost of living, inflation processes, the immense cost of restoration, construction and conservation work.

It is quite obvious that the care of culture in present-day conditions is a task of enormous difficulty for the state. I believe that it would be rational to free libraries from the payment of the rent for land and premises. But all depends to a large extent whether all-Union, republican and city authorities understand the great role which is played by culture, and, in particular, libraries, in the life of society.

I do not see any obstacles to the painless redistribution of funds inside the budget, primarily due to its demilitarization which would make it possible to raise the size of budget subsidies for culture to the acceptable level.

The problems of integration, in particular, European cultural integration, are today of paramount importance. Here we are outstripped by such countries as Hungary and Poland. Integration processes are not restricted to the issue of establishing cultural ties or receiving financial aid, but mean the organic inclusion into a quite new organizational structure in really existing conditions. Here the coordination of the activity of libraries between themselves is very important.

The preservation and restoration of library values are impossible without pooling the efforts of all. This task is too costly. To preserve everything which is called heritage, to invest more :noney, to expert more efforts and to display more boldness for reorienting the budget — such should be the policy of the state relating to the library service. The deviation from this policy will destroy our hopes for the country's spiritual renewal.

Many librarians and teachers are alarmed at the growing loss of the habit of reading books among children and teenagers who are infatuated by audiovisual facilities and electronic games which lead to superficial thinking, ecclecticism, providing a basis for manipulating the consciousness of people.

Until recently the Soviet Union and other East European countries have not known such problems. It is no accident that actor and producer Peter Ustinov, being interviewed by the Italian weekly *Rinascita*, expressed the hope that East European countries will preserve their positive achievements. By way of example he called the care for the upbringing of children, pointing out that in the USSR mearly in each place where more than 500 people live children have either their theatres, or club, or a young pioneers' house or a children's library.[1] He has greatly exaggerated the number of theatres (we have very few of them). But as far as libraries are concerned, their number is really great — 326,000.

We could take pride in the fact that each populated area in the Soviet Union has a library, but it is justly said that drawbacks are just a continuation of our merits. Our giant library network absorbs enormous funds for its maintenance and for the asquisition of stocks. It systematically lacks topical publications. As a result, book stocks do not meet the requirements of readers.

The residual principle of financing culture which practised for many decades has also played its negative role. For these reasons many major libraries in this country, including the Lenin State Library, are in a difficult position. In 1990 the government earmarked tens of millions of roubles equivalent to hard currency for the reconstruction of the Lenin State Library and the implementation of the project which will make it possible to preserve the great treasures of our national library has been started.

At the same time, it is necessary to reconstruct the country's library system, using available foreign experience, modern forms of organizing the service and library-information technology.

Soviet specialists have elaborated a new concept of developing the library service whose ideas will be set forth in further communications and, as we hope, will be considerably enriched in the course of this prestigious forum.

It is necessary to touch upon another topical problem: libraries and democracy. Quiet labyrinths of books depositories and reading rooms are arenas of the struggle of ideas, fearless search of the truth. They keep the endless diversity of philosophical and political views, teach the freedom of thought. It is not fortuitous that all dictators and totalitarian regimes establish the strictest control over the composition of library stocks. Regrettably, Soviet libraries have also experienced the ideological censorship. The renewal of our society started in 1985 has eliminated all restrictions of the freedom of access to publications due to ideological considerations. The Law on the Press guaranteeing the freedom of publications is already in force in the USSR. At present drafts of legislative Acts on culture and the library service have been worked out. They are to seal the democratic legal foundations for the entire organization of culture and work of libraries, including man's inalienable right to free choice and reception of information.

Democratic society is informed society. No doubt libraries play a major role in providing each resident of the country with information needed by him (her). Not only democratic legislation, but also the development of library self-government should become the guarantee of achieving these goals.

It should be stressed that without waiting for the legislative solutions of their problems, Soviet librarians independently organize themselves in professional associations and societies. This country already has tens of city and regional library associations, the All-Russia Federation of Library Societies, republican associations, all-Union associations of scientifical and technical and trade union libraries, etc. Together with creative Unions these associations really participate in determining our cultural policy.

As far as I know, IFLA's international projects rely exactly on the active initiative of all librarians and their professional associations. Among such problems one can mention the universal bibliographic record, the programme of preserving printed cultural monuments, etc. We undoubtedly shall take an active part in these library projects since IFLA's course towards the consistent linking of national library networks into a world system of the library- information service accelerates cultural progress of all mankind and, thus, helps the creation of a fairer, more humane and democratic world order.

Rapid changes in the country's public life which have turned policy into a theatre cannot deprive culture of its appeal. Television which has acquired a very spectacular and topical character has attracted public opinion. However, the mission of museums and libraries— to ennoble and humanize our passions, tranform the energy of self- destruction into the energy of self-renewal-remains invariable.

The country experiences the euphoria from freedom, people are overwhelmed with resentment, hopes, calculations, plans and thoughts which threatens society with chronic politicized alcoholism. Perestroika has eliminated the ideological dependence of culture, but not financial dependence. The principle of self-financing which is advocated by some people's deputies (MPs) can only liquidate the notion of a museum and a library. At best this principle will entrap culture into alluring commercialization and external effect which is tantamount to its self-destruction under the disguise of the slogans "art for the people" and mass culture. The very idea that art and culture must be self-financed is appalling. Culture is the main moral support of nations. The state should realise this. Culture is the trace from which we can find in our peoples the best what they had in the past and following which we can move to the future.

Those who want to bring to a minimum investments in culture should know that they replace the moral criteria beyond the boundaries of objective reality when the momentary economic gain becomes higher than moral and cultural criteria. The oblivion of culture is the absurdity which can refute the prestige of any power. This should be known by those who must and can solve these problems.

[1] *Sovetskaya Kultura*, February 23, 1991, p. 13.

Bibliothèque et Culture

N.N. Gubenko
Ministre de la culture de l'URSS, Moscou

Le destin du monde dépend beaucoup des processus s'opérant dans la culture. La mentalité qui veut qu'une culture soit exceptionnelle, intolérante vis-à-vis d'une autre revêt un caractère destructif. L'idéologie de l'opposition des deux systèmes est releguée dans une certaine mesure au second plan. C'est la culture avec ses valeurs qui doit devenir une des priorités, capables de conduire les peoples à l'unité. Même les intérêts économiques ne pourront pas remplir cette fonction.

C'est pourquoi le développement continu de la culture mondiale est inconcevable sans création des programmes internationaux dûment orientés qui serviraient de base à la politique des divers pays, appliquée dans le domaine de la culture.

La session de l'IFLA qui s'ouvre aujourd'hui, sera dans une grande mesure le reflet de cette idée, soit de la conception de la culture comme un seul tout, comme un outil contribuant à l'unité, représentant les aspects intellectuels, moraux et esthétiques, intimement liés les uns aux autres.

Le patrimoine culturel-historique, base de l'unité des nombreux peuples et des multiples nations du monde durant des siècles peut devenir un des facteurs majeurs de la sauvegarde de l'intégrité de la civilisation. Les bibliothèques constituent un des maillons de ce patrimoine.

Charles Beaudelaire a écrit: "Oui, mon berceau fut placé dans la bibliothèque!". On peut affirmer que le berceau de toute la culture moderne se trouvait dans la bibliothèque. Nous ne pouvons mêmes pas nous rendre compte des innombrables idées et découvertes qui disparurent sans laisser de traces avant l'apparition des bibliothèques. On n'ignore pas qu'au mois trois fois les divers peuples reinventèrent le papier, la boussole, la porcelaine, faisaient des découvertes et astronomiques, déjà faites. Enfin, le bibliothécaire mit fin à cette besogne de Sisyphe, s'étant fixé la mission unique de collecter et de transmettre les connaissances reçues dans le temps et dans l'espace.

A notre époque impétueuse les bibliothèques préserve l'intégrité de la culture dès l'Antiquité jusqu'à nos jours, ce qui assure la succession des idées, l'accumulation le l'expérience historique.

Il est extrêmement important de refleter dans les fonds de bibliothèques les réalisations de tous les pays et de tous les peupes, ce qui démontre mieux que toute théorie l'unitmé de l'espace de l'humanité. Dans ce sens la bibliothèque refute les ambitions nationalistes et racistes et les tentatives d'isolement.

C'est avec amertume qu'on est obligé de démontrer dans notre pays que la mentalité de ceux qui prétendent qu'une culture soit intolérante par rapport à une culture puisse jouer le rôle exceptionnel est destructive et sans avenir. N'est créatrice que l'interaction des cultures tant dans les limites d'un seul Etat qu'à l'échelle de plusiers Etats.

Le ministère de la culture de l'URSS vient d'élaborer les principes nouveaux des rapports avec les républiques souveraines de notre pays: égalité en droits et intéressement mutuel. C'est pour la première fois que dans notre pays le Soviet suprême de l'URSS a affecté les allocations, destinées au fonds du développement et de la culture de toute l'Union, assurant le financement des programmes de portée nationale. Parmi eux figurent le développement de la culture dans la zone de l'avarie de la centrale atomique de Tchernobyl, le développement des échanges culturaux entre les nations soviétiques, la conversion au nom de la culture, le salut des éminents monuments de la culture en territoire de toutes les républiques fédérées, le programmes de rééducation créatrice des invalides ets.

Dans tous ces programmes seront résolus également les problèes des bibliothèques.

L'incendie dans la Bibliothèque de l'Académie des Sciences de l'URSS fut une tragédie de culture à l'échelle mondiale. De nombreuses bibliothèques de notre pays prêtent concours à la liquidation de ses sequelles. Ont été collectés des centaines de milliers de doubles des éditions abimées;on organise l'important centre de restauration et de conservation des imprimés. La direction de l'IFLA, les spécialistes de la Bibliothèque du Congrès des USA, les bibliothécaires et les hommes de la culture de la RFA, de la Grande-Bretagne et des autres pays ont prêté leur concours non négligeable pour sauver les fonds affectés. C'est l'exemple impressionnant de la solidarité internationale.

Il est nécessaire de joindre les ressources matérielles et intellectuetuelles non seulement dans les situations extrêmales, mais encore pour résoudre les problèmes communs pour la majorité des pays.

Car enfin, la commercialisation accrue de la culture a des nombreuses suites négatives:le nombre de bibliothèques diminue, car elles ne peuvent pas être rentable;de plus souvent les bibliothèques prêtent des services payants, et le nombre des services traditionnelles gratuites décroit. En même

temps les lois de l'économi de marché stimulent la pseudo-culture agressive qui se vend avec succès et évince les valeurs esthétiques et spirituelles authentiques. Je crois que le réglement de ces problèmes en commun s'improse.

A l'heure actuelle, les hommes de la culture ne composent plus de himnes;ils sont préoccupés par le danger que recèle la commercialisation de la culture, sa transformation en secteur privée. Auparavant, pour nous rassurer, on déclarait, oui, nous sommes pauvres, mais au moins sommes spirituellement riches. La commercialisation de la culture, sa privatisation peuvent (aussi étrange que cela ne puisse paraitre) nous rendra plus riches matériellement et plus pauvres spirituellement.

Ce serait une grave errour si les programmes de l'économie des finances, orientés sur la réduction du défici budgétaire, lésaient gravement les intérêts de la culture et de l'éducation.

La réduction du financement de la culture mettra inévitablement en doute nos espoirs en nouvelle société démocratique. Dès à présent le financement en 1991, dont l'augmentation coûtait tant d'efforts et était le fruit de combats à tous les niveaux est pratiquement réduit à zéro par la hausse des prix, l'inflation, le coût exorbitant des travaux de restauration, de bâtiment, de conservation.

Il est évident que la sollicitude à l'égard de la culture dans les conditions actuelles est un problème extrêmement ardu pour l'Etat. L'exonération des bibliothèques des prix de location des sols urbains et des locaux est, à mon avis, la question de principe. Mais tout cela dépent dans une grande mesure de la compréhension manifestée par les autorités, républicaines et municipales du rôle important, joué par la culture, dont les bibliothèques dans la vie de la société.

Je ne vois aucun obstacle en ce qui concerne la redistribution des fonds à l'intérieur du budget, en premier lieu, grâce à sa démilitarisation, ce qui permet d'augmenter les subven- tions budgétaires, affectées à culture pour qu'elles atteignent le niveau acceptable.

Les questions de l'intégration, dont celles de l'intégration culturelle européenne sont des plus importantes à l'heure actuelle. Nous y sommes dépassés par les pays que la Hongrie, la Pologne. Les processus d'intégration impliquent non seulement l'établissement des liens culturells ou l'assistance financière à recevoir, mais d'intégration organique dans une structure d'organisation absolument nouvelle dans les conditions existantes réellement. Les actions concertées des bibliothèques y sont très importantes.

La conservation et la restauration des valeurs des bibliothèques sont impossibles sans efforts communs de tous, car il s'agit d'une entreprise par trop coûteuse. La politique appliquée par l'Etat dans le domaine des bibliothèques doit être tendu vers la préservation de tout ce qui s'appelle de patrimoine, vers le financement étendu, vers la réorientation du budget. Et cela exige les qualités telles que le courage et impose des efforts non négligeables. Abdiquer à cette politique veut dire nous priver d'espoir de rénovation spirituelle de notre pays.

La plupart des bibliothècaires et des pédagogues sont préoccupés par le fait que les enfants et les adolescent se déshabituent de plus en plus à la lecture, car ils se passionnent pour les moyens audio-visuels et les jeux électroniques qui contribuent à la formation de la mentalité, très superficielle, à l'éclectisme, creant le terrain à la manipulation de la conscience des humais.

Jusqu'à ces temps derniers l'URSS et d'autres pays de l'Europe Orientale ignoraient ces problèmes. Ce n'est pas par hasard que dans son interview, accordée à l'hebdomadaire italien "Rinascita" l'acteur et cinéaste Peter Oustinov a exprimé l'idée que les pays d'Europe Orientale conserveraient leurs acquis positifs. A titre d'exemple il a cité la sollicitude à l'égard de l'éducation des enfants, ayant signalé qu'en URSS "presque partout où il y a plus de 500 habitants les enfants ont leur théâtre, leur club ou leurs maison des pionniers ou bibliothèque pour enfants". (Journal "Sovietskaia Koultura", 1991, le 23 février, p. 13). Il a exagéré les renseignements sur les théâtres car ils sont très peu nombreux chez nous. Mais pour ce qui est des bibliothèques, leur nombre est impressionnante — 326 mille.

On pourrait être fier du fait que dans chaque localité il y a une bibliothèque, mais on affirme et non sans raison que nos défauts ne sont que la suite de nos qualités. Notre réseau de bibliothèeques géant consomme des fonds énormes (entretien et formation des fonds), il manque systématiquement les éditions d'actualité. Par la suite les fonds de livres ne répondent pas aux besoins des lecteurs.

Le principe du financement de la culture dit "restant" pratiqué depuis des décennies a eu aussi ses effets négatifs. Pour cette raison la situation est grave dans les plus grandes bibliothèques de notre pays dont la Bibliothèque d'Etat Lénine. En 1990 le Gouvernement a affecté des dizaines de millions de roubles en devises à sa reconstruction;a été amorcé le projet, permettant de préserver les richissimes trésors de notre Bibliothèque nationale.

En même temps on aura à reconstruire le système de bibliothèques de notre pays, s'appuyant sur l'expérience acquise à l'étranger, utilisant les formes modernes de l'organisation des services et de la distribution de l'information par voie de la technologie appropriée.

Les spécialistes soviétiques ont élaboré la nouvelle conception du développement des bibliothèques, dont les idées seront formulées dans les intervention suivantes et, comme nous l'esperons, seront sensiblement enrichies au cours de ce forum, si représentatif.

Il convient d'abordes encore un thème d'actualité;la bibliothèque et la démocratie. Les couloirs silencieux des bibliothèque et les salles de lecture ce sont les arènes de la lutte des idées, des recherches intrépides de la vérité. Y sont conservées d'innombrables conceptions philosophiques et politiques. Ce n'est pas par hasard que tous les dictateurs et les régimes totalitaires organisent le plus strict controle sur l'état des fonds de bibliothèues soviétigues, elles aussi, ont connu la censure idéologique. La rénovation de notre société, entamée en 1985 a mis fin à toutes les limitations de

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l'acces aux publications pour motifs idéologiques. En URSS est en vigueur la Loi de la prese, garantissant la liberté des éditions. A l'heure actuelle ont été élaborés les projets des actes législatifs sur la culture et sur les bibliothèques qui doivent consacrer les principes juridiques démocratiques de l'organisation de la culture et de l'activité des bibliothèques y compris le droit inaliénable de l' homme au libre choix et au libre accès à l'information.

La société démocratique c'est la société bien informée. Il n'est pas à douter que les bibliothèques jouent le rôle principal dans la mise à la disposition de chaque habitant de notre pays de l'information dont il a besoin. Non seulement la légistation démocratique, mais encore le développement de l'autoadministration des bibliothèques servent de gage de réalisation de ces objectifs. Il convient de souligner que les bibliothécaires soviétiques n'attendent pas la solution législative de leurs problèmes et forment en toute indépendance des associations et des sociétés professionnelles. Il existe dans notre pays des dizianes d'associations de bibliothèques régionales et municipales, la Fédération panrusse des sociétés de bibliothèques, des asssociations républicaines, nationales des bibliothèques scientifico-techniques et syndicales et d'autres. Aussi bien que les associations artistiques, ces groupements participent à la définition de notre politique culturelle.

A ce que je sache, les projets internationaux de l'IFLA s'appuient sur l'initiative active de tous les bibliothécaires, et de leurs associations professionnelles. Parmi ces programmes figurent le recensement bibliographique universel, le programme de la conservation des monuments de la culture imprimés et d'autres. Nous, indéniablement, on participera activement à ces projets de bibliothèque, car la politique appliquée par l'IFLA visant à former le système mondial de propagation de l'information de bibliothèque à partir des réseaux de bibliothèques nationales, contribue au progrès culturel de l'humanité toute entière et sert ainsi à la creéation de l'ordre mondial plus juste, humain et démocratique.

Les changement rapides qui s'opèrent dans la vie publique de notre pays, ayant transformé la politique en théâtre, ne peuvent pas rendre la culture moins attrayante. La télévision est devenue maitre de l'opinion publique, car elle est à la fois spectaculaire et d'actualité. Toutefois reste immuable la vocation des musées, des bibliothèques d'ennoblir nos passions, de les rendre plus humaines, de transformer l'énergie de l'autodestruction en celle de l'auto-rénovation.

Le pays est enivré de la liberté, des amertumes, des espoirs, des plans, calculs, idées, ce qui menace la société d'alcoolisme politique chronique. La perestroïka en a fini avec la dépendanse idéologique de la culture, mais la dépendanse financière reste. Le principe de l'autofinancement, suggéré par certains députés du peuple n'est capable que de liquider la notion de musée et de bibliothèque. Au meilleur cas il poussera la culture dans "les bras" de la commercialisation, elle ne cherchera qu'à "épater les bourgeois";ce qui semble si séduisant à d'aucuns. Sous le couvert du slogan "l'art pour le people" et de la culture de masse cela la conduira inévitablement à l'autodestruction. Odieuse est l'idée d'asseoir l'art et la culture sur l'autofinancement. La culture est le soutien moral principal de la nation. Et l'Etat est tenu à en prendre conscience. La culture c'est la trace, permettant de découvrir les meileurs aspects de la vie des peoples au passé et de suivre cette trace à l'avenir.

Celui qui voudrait réduire au minimum les imnvestissements à la culture est tenu de savoir qu'il pousse les critères moraux au-delà des limites de la réalité objective, lorsque le bénéfice économique de l'heure est placé au-dessus des critères moraux et culturels. L'oubli de la culture est l'absurdité qui peut faire perdre le prestige de toute autorité. Et ceux qui peuvent et doivent résoudre ces questions sont tenus à le connaitre.

IFLA Core Programme for Universal Availability of Publications (UAP). Medium Term Programme 1992 — 1997

Graham P Cornish
Programme Officer

Programme Concept

The basic concept underlying the Programme is to make all publications available to all who require them whenever and wherever they are. A further element has been added to these basic concepts, namely that material should be available in a format which the reader can use. The Programme has always tried to promote the concept of availability through publications, seminars, conferences and educational activities and these will continue to feature prominently in the MTP. Essentially UAP is an attitude of mind made concrete by improving methods of publication, distribution and library provision. Any international system is only as good as its national components and emphasis will be placed on developing the concept within each country or group of countries with the support of government and international agencies.

Programme Objectives

As the basic objective is the widest possible availability of publications to potential users whenever they are needed, the Programme will attempt to identify the constraints on availability of publications. For the purpose of the Programme "publication" is taken to mean recorded knowledge issued for public use and "knowledge" is defined inclusively to include creative literature of all kinds. To achieve its objectives the Programme will continue to propose, encourage and support any actions designed to improve the situation at all levels, from the local to the international. The Programme will continue to work with all stages of the availability chain, from publishing and distribution, through storage and dissemination to preservation and especially emphasising the needs of the ultimate beneficiary — the user.

Programme Orientation

UAP is not something which can be imposed: it must be accepted as a concept by those with authority to bring about change and this includes governments, professional associations, institutions and individuals. Considerable effort will be devoted to encouraging and stimulating others to take action: the MTP will place considerable emphasis on offering advice and guidance but cannot itself bring improvements. Although UAP is a theoretical ideal, it must be expressed in terms of action and change. Progress will depend on both large scale plans and small developments but the latter must be coordinated so as to become the former. Emphasis will therefore be placed on coordination, both nationally and internationally, linked to a continuing programme of education. UAP cannot be embraced as a goal unless and until it is properly understood. Although publicity has played, and will continue to play a major role in the work of UAP, there is more hope of bringing about change if data can be collected to illustrate the existing situation. Only then can deficiencies be highlighted and ways of improving the situation realistically proposed. This approach will mean that research will continue to play an important role in future UAP plans as will publicity for the goals of the Programme.

Programme goals and workplan for 1992 — 1997

The Programme has set itself seven goals in its MTP and for each has set out at least two, and sometimes more, ways in which these goals may be realised.

The first goal is to continue to improve awareness of the concept of UAP and its cultural, economic and social implications, especially in Third World countries and those experiencing social and political change. The Programme would like to carry out a study of UAP in an appropriate country or countries, concentrating on either Third World areas or First World areas where the various aspects of UAP are not well developed. Such a study would enable attention to be focused on particular areas where improvement is needed and could be achieved realistically. Studies of this type are, however, specific to the country or region examined and there is still a need to know which problems are more widely experienced.

Therefore the Programme would also like to conduct comparative studies in one or more developing countries to determine areas of particular difficulty and enable practical recommendations to be made for improvement. Such comparative studies are important as they enable specific data to be ext-

rapolated for more general applications. The Programme is also anxious to expand beyond purely national systems and look at the possibility of conducting a regional study in an homogeous region to establish what benefits such an approach can bring, given that many nations cannot find within themselves the total resources to develop all the mechanisms necessary to achieve UAP on a national scale.

Secondly, there is a need to study the barriers to UAP internationally, especially customs, legal and financial barriers and looking at the changing economic environment which emphasises commercial awareness and charging for library services. To achieve this goal it will be necessary to study the implications of various legal and trade agreements, such as GATT, on the free flow of intellectual property. It will also be necessary to examine the implications of various copyright treaties and national copyright laws for UAP. To improve international flow of publications it will be important to foster the existing good relationships with the European librarians and Publishers Group (ELP), the Scientific, Technical and Medical publishers (STM), the International Council for Scientific and Technical Information (ICSTI) and the International publishers Association (IPA) to promote understanding between publishers and librarians to enhance UAP goals.

The third goal is to encourage the growth of library resource sharing and information networks to give wider access to library collections worldwide. One way to achieve this is to continue and enhance the cooperation between UAP and the Office for International Lending (OIL) to promote and improve interlending and document supply, both nationally and internationally. Although constitutionally separate, the two units share the same personnel, thus ensuring cooperation on the one hand and an avoidance of overlapping activities to the other. The Programme will continue to play a part in the organisation of major conferences on Interlending & Document Supply. The Programme will also involve itself in the work of the Office for International Lending on the production of guides to collections and training materials for librarians working in resource — sharing areas and the publication of guidelines and manuals.

The Programme sees the role of the national library in each country as crucial to networking generally and will seek to encourage national libraries to take an active role in making materials universally available, including the improvement of access to audiovisual collections and electronically — published materials. The use of publications, seminars and specific studies will be useful here.

The fourth goal is closely linked to the rapidly changing ways in which publications are produced and disseminated. It is hoped there will be an opportunity to investigate the implication of new patterns of publication on availability including electronic publishing, use of CD — ROM and optical discs and the wider use of audiovisual materials generally for information transfer. Although some of these problems have been touched upon, there is a need to examine in — depth some of themes highlighted in recent UAP publications on new technology and availability, especially in regard to electronic publishing. This will best be achieved if the Programme can cooperate with producers of electronic materials to explore ways to protect intellectual property without unduly inhibiting the principles of UAP. Although such developments are both exciting and challenging, it is important to investigate the impact of new technological methods of publication on Third World countries, especially any inhibiting effects caused by pricing structures, and the lack of technology for access and exploitation.

As a fifth element in the MTP the Programme has plans to study the interaction between electronic publications and the production of databases and their associated communication links. The growing market for full — text, electronically stored and disseminated, and its distribution through such media as CD — ROM is likely to have a major impact on the role of the library in the information chain. As one of the elements in UAP philosophy is to make available the skills of trained professionals in the information dissemination field, the implications for the Programme of these developments will require careful study and analysis to ensure the optimum levels of service for users of library and information services. The impact of communications technology and the development of satellite transmission on availability and access will be considered under this general heading.

The sixth element in the MTP will be the growth of audiovisual materials in the library environment. Although these materials have assumed greater importance over the last decade, their role is still largerly underestimated and their availability is limited by both physical and legal factors. The Programme hopes to be able to investigate the role of audiovisual media and the size and growth of production in different parts of the world, together with some of the related issues of legal deposit, availability and retention.

Finally the Programme is acutely aware that it is one of several Programmes within IFLA and plans to work closely with other Core Programmes, especially ALP, to improve availability through the activities of these Programmes.

In this connection discussions are already well underway with PAC to mount a joint project on copyright, preservation and availability and with UBCIM to carry out a study on copyright in bibliographic records and the barriers to their wider dissemination and use.

Much of the Programme's work is interwoven with that of other programmes as well as Divisions and the Programme will endeavour firstly to bring the concept of availability more firmly into the activities of those programmes, divisions and sections and secondly to work with them in their special areas of interest to help them further their own goals where they coincide or complement those of the UAP Programme.

None of this can be achieved without that basic element — money. The Programme has conside-

rable expertise and talent at its diposal and has the benefit of a most supportive host but without adequate finances this MTP will be only a dream. Fortunately, several organisations are showing interest in working with UAP to develop some of its ideals further and it is a major element in the Plan to seek cooperation and practical support from outside agencies and organisations whenever appropriate.

But the major objective at all times is to spread the philosophy of universal availability so that it becomes so much part of everyday thinking in the information world that the Programme is no longer necessary. Self-destruction is the ultimate achievement.

The Medium–Term Programme 1992–1997 of the UBCIM Core Programme

Marie-France Plassard
Programme Officer

This paper, using the Draft Medium-Term Programme as basic support document, will discuss what directions the UBCIM programme should follow in the next five years but also whether the programme has a long-term role.

Programme Concept and Objectives

> The UBCIM programme seeks to coordinate activities aimed at the development of systems and standards for bibliographic control at the national level and the international exchange of bibliographic data. It also seeks to promote the UNIMARC format and coordinate its development and maintenance by experts.[1]

The objectives of the programme as stated in the Draft Medium-Term Programme 1992-1997 indicate clearly that "universality will be strengthened when each country adopts the principle that its national bibliographic agency is responsible for the bibliographic compatibility of the record it produces in respect to its national imprints"[2] and that "such records must be produced in accordance with international bibliographic standards and be interchangeable with those of other national bibliographic agencies, whether the records are available in machine-readable or other forms".[3]

Programme Orientation

The programme will continue to provide a focus for all IFLA activities related to its objectives. It will continue to work in close cooperation with the Division of Bibliographic Control and its component sections. This cooperation increased when the programme moved to Frankfurt and this support by the Division has been very precious. Input from other relevant sections (like the Section on Information Technology, mentioned in the Draft Medium-Term Programme 1992-1997) has perhaps not been as significant as it could have been, and it is hoped that these sections will reconsider their value in our joint purposes. The new structure of IFLA probably will provide more feedback, as well as more interaction with sections and other groups.

Programme Goals and Work Plan, 1992–1997

The goals of the UBCIM programme as summarized from the Draft MTP, 1992-1997, are

- to increase awareness among national bibliographic agencies of the necessity of producing quality records interchangeable with those of other national bibliographic agencies;
- to promote and ensure the maintenance of the UNIMARC format;
- to act as a clearinghouse for information on all IFLA endeavours in the field.

These goals will be achieved through a Work Plan which gives special emphasis to the promotion, development and maintenance of the UNIMARC format.

1. International Exchange of Records in Machine–Readable Form

> The programme will coordinate activities that aim to facilitate the transfer of MARS records between countries.[4]

It is currently involved in the management of a UNIMARC study contracted to the Deutsche Bibliothek, the aim of which is to investigate the possibility of adopting UNIMARC as an exchange format in the EC. At the time of writing, the programme is organizing an EC Seminar which will present the preliminary results of the study in Florence, followed by an IFLA/Unesco Workshop on conversion of record to UNIMARC from CCF and vice-versa. It is very likely that both the study's and the UNIMARC/CCF Workshop's follow ups will be part of the programme's future activities. Similar workshop and seminars on the conversion of MARC records as well as UNIMARC users' meetings, will be convened at IFLA Conferences or whenever appropriate.

The programme will liaise with the Permanent UNIMARC Committee, a group of experts appinted by the programme, who are now in charge of the promotion and maintenance of the format. This committee, which will meet for the first time in Florence at the end of the UNIMARC/CCF Workshop, supersedes the International MARC Network Advisory Committee (disbanded this year). Several

requests concerning adaptations of the format have already been received by the programme, which will serve as clearinghouse for all such queries. It is very likely that the *UNIMARC Manual* published in 1987 will have to be revised. The updating of the *International Guide to MARC Databases* (published in 1988 by the International MARC programme in Frankfurt) has already started and its publication is scheduled for 1992.

The working group created in 1990 in Stockholm during a meeting on "UNIMARC for component parts" is expected to produce guidelines.

2. ISBDs

The revision of ISBDs was completed in May 1991 with the publication of *ISBD(A)*, except for *ISBD(G)*, which was sent for balloting in March 1991. No further full-scale revision of the ISBD is foreseen; however, the programme will continue to keep them under review insofar as the maintenance of existing ISBDs and their application to new media are concerned. The issue of simplified ISBDs will also be further investigated.

3. Authority Control

No new UBC authority lists were published during 1986-1991, and it is obvious that most of the documents are out of data. However, a study of the Management and Use of name Authority Files was undertaken by two colleagues of the Section on Bibliography, and the results, bearing the same title as the subject, were published in the new UBCIM series (in press at the time of writing).

The need for future lists has been formulated and the programme should be active in updating authority lists, recommendations on form and structure of name and subject heading, as well as other guidelines needed to promote authority control at national level. The revision of *Names of Persons* (now out of print and very much in demand) is one of the first works being planned.

4. Dissemination of Information

A programme such as UBCIM is of little value unless the work it produces is effectively disseminated.

a). Publications (monographs)

Publications will continue to disseminate results of individual studies and of projects by IFLA working groups, as well as proceedings of seminars and workshops help by the programme and/or the Division of Bibliographic Control. Publications planned for the next five years include:

International Guide to MARC Databases, 3rd edition;
Proceedings of the UNIMARC/CCF Workshop
(if not published by Unesco);
ISBD(G);
Guidelines for Subject Authority Files;
Names of Persons;
UNIMARC Manual (update).

Other titles will depend on what projects are undertaken by the Division of Bibliograpic Control.

b) quarterly journal, International Cataloquing and Bibliographic Control (ICBC)

This superseded International Cataloguing when the UBC and IM programmes merged in 1987, and since then it has included information previously published in the IMP Newsletter. It will continue to publish a selection of IFLA conference papers and unsolicited articles, as well as reports on the programme itself. Its scope is at present truly international, although there are some gaps in subject and geographical coverage which should be identified and filled. Also, unfortunately, the journal, which runs at a satisfactory level of 800 subscriptions, has relatively few readers in developing countries. It would be interesting to get suggestions from colleagues in these countries in order to know how the journal could better meet their needs. Up till now the journal has been entirely the responsibility of the Programme Officer. Since the many tasks of the Programme Officer leave insufficient time and energy for accepting full responsibility for ICBC, this imbalance is one of the circumstances of the programme that await reconsideration.

c) Other Activities

The programme will continue to be repsented at relevant meetings other than the IFLA conferences and its own seminars and workshops (such as the IAML Conference and the MARC Users annual meeting in 1991).

It will also liaise with other organizations such as ISO Technical Committee 46 (ISO/TC46), the International Serials Data System (ISDS) and will attend other meetings when desirable.

"The role of clearinghouse will also continue to be an important aspect of the programme and should be adequately supported and funded"[5]

Remarks on the Future of the UBCIM programme

It is evident that, to achieve its ambitious goals, the programme needs stability, full professional support and adequate funding, conditions not met at present for the following reasons:

- — the two-year grant which helped the programme to transfer to Frankfurt in 1990 expires in 1992;
- — the programme is severely hindered by the fact that its fuctioning depends upon the efforts of only two staff members (only one of whom is professional) under the supervision of the Programme Director;
- — economic pressures will undoubtedly be felt in the near future, although the financial situation is sound at the moment, owing to the fact that the salaries of the staff are not paid out of the UBCIM budget.

Therefore a long-term solution will have to be sought, even if the Deutsche Bibliothek Forschungsgemeinschaft renews its grant for another two years. Professional support must be secured. Concerning funding, it is perhaps premature to calculate the revenue from publications, since new arrangements have been made with K.G.Saur and no figures for the first year are yet known. Whatever the profit and the steady income provided by *ICBC*, it will not be sufficient to ensure the running of the programme. IFLA had justifiably to cut down the funds allocated to core programmes. It is therefore more than ever necessary to search for external funding; yet organizations like UNESCO, which has been one of the main sponsors of IFLA, are also suffering severe budget restrictons.

In view of these problems, cooperation with other professional entities of IFLA, is more than ever a necessity. Although the possibility of joint projects has been the subject of many meetings of core programme officers and chairs of advisory committees — all expressing good will and mutual interests — there have been no real, tangible results. It has proved difficult to select common projects which would attract external funding. This situation should be a major concern in the future. The programme hopes to undertake with the UAP programme a project on copyright of bibliographic recirds. an issue which is of major importance to IFLA as a whole. It also hopes to be involved (in cooperation with other IFLA professional groups) in the preparation of workshops and seminars to be held at future IFLA conferences, such as the seminar on access to journals and conference proceeding in developing countries.

The problem remains to determine whether the UBCIM programme has a long-term role and what kind of fundamental work still needs to be achieved. The impact of new technology is getting stronger and stronger, while the issues needing resolution are getting increasingly complex. This consideration, added to restricting economic factors, seems to make the need for standardization and compatibility more valid than ever.

We can thus assume that the UBCIM programme has still the following mission to pursue: to coordinate all efforts toward Universal Bibliographic Control, "to provide educational opportunities in the application of bibliographic standards and to facilitate availability of the standards".[6]

References

1. Draft Medium-Term Programme, 1992-1997 Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC core programme.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.

Medium Term Programme 1992–1997.
Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications Core Programme

Leigh Swain
Programme Director

INTRODUCTION

In 1992 to 1997, the UDT Core Programme will continue as the focal point for the promotion of the international and national exchange of electronic data by providing the library community with pragmatic approaches to resource sharing. The programme will continue to monitor and promote the use of relevant standards (particularly those for Open Systems Interconnection), promote the use of relevant technologies and monitors relevant policy issues in an effort to overcome barriers to the electronic transfer of data in library fields.

The 1992-1997 Medium-Term Programme is essentially a continuation of the 1986-1991 Medium Term Programme which was re-aligned following the 1987 Brighton Pre-Conference to allow UDT to become the focal point within IFLA for the promotion of the use Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) based applications by libraries.

The UDT Core Programme is currently hosted by the National Library of Canada which provides support consisting of a 1/2 professional person year and a 1/2 support staff person year plus accommodation, office equipment, etc. This support is vital to the continuation of the Programme's work.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES AND ORIENTATION

The objective of the IFLA Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications programme is to promote the effectiveness of libraries and of the IFLA programmes and projects by:

1. Promoting the electronic transfer of data between libraries, between libraries and their users, and between libraries and related sectors, such as publishers and providers of abstracting and indexing services or full text databases.
2. Working to reduce telecommunications barriers as they affect electronic transfer of data of use to libraries, their users and their suppliers.
3. Assisting and supporting the other IFLA core programmes, divisions and sections on the means and mode of communicating electronic data relevant to libraries and related sectors.
4. Serving as a focal point in the field of UDT for monitoring developments, providing information, and supporting the promotion, implementation and use of compatible standards for library specific applications of electronic data communications.

It is important to note that the UDT Core Programme is concerned with transfer of data per se rather than with the creation and intellectual content of the data, which are the concerns of the other core programmes and professional groups. Similarly the UDT programme is concerned with the technical, economic and policy barriers to interconnection of computers and of telecommunications services rather than with economic and policy issues pertaining to the data itself.

PROGRAMME GOALS FOR 1992–1997

1. Ingrease the awareness in library and related sectors of the technical and service benefits of the electronic transfer of data and of the barriers to such transfer.
2. Promote the development, implementation and use of telecommunications and related standards, in particular those for Open Systems Interconnection, which are rolovant to the electronic transfer of data.
3. Monitor international and national telecommunications policies as they affect the electronic exchange of data in library fields.

WORK PLAN FOR 1992–1997

The major work areas to be undertaken as part of the UDT Work Plan for 1992-1997 are highlighted below. Included are projects, ongoing support activities, educational and promotional activities and publications.

1) PROJECTS

The projects undertaken by the UDT Programme are designed to develop pragmatic approaches to the integration of new standards and information technologies with the services and functions of libraries worldwide and also to increase awareness of the value of transmitting library information electronically. Project work planned for the 1992-1997 Medium Term includes:

a) Research projects related to the use of Open Systems for library communications. Potential project areas include:

   — Applications for electronic network directories based on the ISO Directories standard (X.500)

   — Applications for videotex technologies

   — Use of OSI-based communications on academic research networks

   — Use of EDIFACT by the international library community

b) Projects to investigate alternative telecommunications technologies which can be applied to areas of the world which lack the telecommunications infrastructure present in much of Europe and North America.

2. ONGOING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

A primary goal of the UDT Core Programme is to promote the development, and use of telecommunications and related standards by the library community. This is an ongoing activity which requires that the UDT Core Programme monitor the activities of the standards groups working in this area and keep abreast of initiatives in the standards and information technology sector.

a) There are number of international groups working to develop standards and procedures for the exchange electronic data for library applications. The UDT Programme will continue to monitor the activities of these groups and report regularly on their activities in the UDT Newsletter. These groups include ISO Technical Committee 46/Sub-committee 4/Working Group 4 (ISO TC 46/SC 4/WG 4) which is the standards group concerned with the format and structure to be used for exchanging information in mashine-readable form and the International Forum on Open Bibliographic Systems (IFOBS), an international group of bibliographic institutions who are developing functional standards for library applications. The activities of the recently formed European Workshop on Open Systems (EWOS) Expert Group on Libraries and the activities of the Group on Electronic Document Interchange (GEDI) which is focussing on the development of a standardsbased framework for the electronic exchange of fulltext documents will also be monitored.

b) Continue to monitor activities in the area of transborder data flow as they relate to coordination and policies issues which influence the electronic transfer of data across national boundaries.

3) EDUCATION AND PROMOTION

Library professionals require a basic understanding of these new standards and technologies and functions they support to allow them to assess the value of these technologies to their operations. The UDT Core Programme also works to encourage the adoption of these evolving technologies and standards. Activities planned for the 1992-1997 term include:

a) Establish liaisons with other international bodies, both government and non-government, who have similar interests in promoting electronic information interchange and pursuing joint ventures as appropriate.

b) Promote technical developments in areas of the world, especially developing countries, not adequately served by telecommunications services by investigating the feasibility of coordinating activities with international agencies working to promote the use of information services in developing countries (eg — International Development Research Council (IDRC)).

4) PUBLICATIONS

The publications produced by the UDT Core Programme are designed to keep readers informed of UDT activities and also provide readers with the basic information about the various technologies that can be used to support library networking.

a) *UDT Series on Data Communication Technologies and Standards for Libraries* — continue to publish and distribute the final study reports of the completed UDT research studies as part of this continuing series.

b) *UDT Newsletter* — published three times a year, the *UDT Newsletter* will to report on UDT activities and related activities in the standards arena. The newsletter will also contain tutorial articles on aspects of OSI standardization and related technologies as it applies to library sevices and functions.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

A recognized difficulty with establishing a long-term plan is allowing for future developments, particularly with a programme such as UDT that focuses on the rapidly evolving world of information technology and standards.

In planning the 1992-1997 Medium Term, every effort has been made to develop projects and activites that will allow UDT to continue in its role as a focal point for promotion of the fransfer of electronic data by libraries worldwide.

A further challenge for 1992-1997 Medium Term is to strive to establish mechanisms for greater coordination between the various Core Programmes. It is vital to that the udt Core Programme actively supports the efforts of the other Core Programmes wherever possible, in order to provide the greatest benefit for the entire library community.

The Medium Term Programme 1992–1997 of IFLA's Core Programme for the Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World — ALP

Birgitta Bergdahl
ALP Project Manager

The Medium Term Programme for IFLA's Core Programme Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World — ALP was presented to the membership of IFLA already at the conference in Stockholm last year as part of my proposal for the future development of ALP.* But as a matter of course the programme contents have become much more clear since then and in this presentation I would therefore like to give you an updated and more concrete description of some important programme areas. I also want to bring up some questions of importance for the further development of ALP: the necessity to match levels of ambition with available resources and the necessity to develop the regional infrastructure. But first let me start by refreshing your memory of the programme's concept, objectives and orientation and comment on some of those from to-day's perspective.

1. PROGRAMME CONCEPT

The purpose of IFLA's Core Programme for the Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World is apparent from its name — it is to further the library profession, library institutions and library and information services in the less developed countries.

It thus spans a wide spectrum of IFLA's activities and should play an important role within the organization as a catalyst for its Third World acrivities, But it also has a programme identity of its own which is concentrated on issues which are of vital importance for the developing countries and do not fall within the responsibility of the other core programmes. For the next medium term period these have been identified as education and training, library and information services to the general public and a

2. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

The objectives of ALP are to promote the progressive improvement of library and information services in the developing countries, so as to ensble them to play an active role in national development. Special emphasis will be placed on the creation of conditions likely to contribute towards national initiatives and systematic progress towards self-sufficiency.

3. PROGRAMME ORIENTATION

The main orientation of the programme is to support librarians in the developing countries in their efforts to improve library and information services.

The programme should encourage national and regional library organizations and explore the ways and means of promoting practical and meaningful reations between IFLA and these organizations.

ALP will also take an active part in the coordination of international efforts to support the development of library and information services in Third World countries by cooperating with other organizations (such as Unesco, FID, IBBY, reading promotion organizations, and development authorities).

State of the–art comments

Both the programme concept and orientation imply co-operation with other partners, both within and without IFLA. The develoopment of the special ALP areas requires close cooperation with IFLA's Division for Libraries the General Public and the Division for Education and Research and cooperative activities are now being planned with Sections for Education and Training, Libraries Serving the Blind and the Section for Public Libraries, and others will hopetully follow in the years to come.

The programme discussions which I have had with the ALP regional advisory committees in 1991 have further underlined how important it would be to give support to the library associations.in many countries. Actually, both in Africa and in Asia and Oceania assistance to national library associations will be important areas of activity.

The programme will gradually build up contacts with international, regional and subregional library organizations, and for a start contacts have been made with COMLA, CONSAL, and the Regional Association of Public Libraries in Latin America.

When it comes to developing contacts with other regional organizations the experiences from the latest project period have indicated that it is especially important and beneficial to develop such contacts in the regions. The best way of achieving this is to arrange joint projects and activities.

Co-operation with other Core Programmes and Divisions will be built up gradually, but I hope that one of the major events during the next MTP will be a joint ALP/PAC Pan-African Conference on the Preservation of Library and Archival Material which is now on a planning stage. It will be necessary to space such major co-operative events between Core Programmes in time for resource reasons, but it would in my opinion be desirable for ALP to try to achieve something also together with the UAP programme during the coming MTP. ALP will be an active co-operation partner for the sections and round tables and has already supported the Section of Statistics with some funds for its Latin American Seminar which was held in Mexico in July this year.

Major problem areas for ALP have already been identified, and some strategies have been formulated to address them. Projects and other activities will gradually be developed in accordance with these strategies. More than twenty different projects and other activities have already been recommended by the Regional Advisory Committees and some of these have started or can start soon. But the scope of activity will be limited by existing resources — by what IFLA as a professional organization can do and of course also by the availability of external funding. But the scarcest resource seems to be the human. Therefore, the work plan must be built out very carefully, step by step, as resources become available and the necessary infrastructure develops, to form a series of well planned, long term activities in each region. The Regional Offices and the ALP Regional Advisory Committees will be the cornerstones of this infrastructure and must have necessary means for functioning, but there is a need to build out the human networks even more. More representatives from the regions should be able to participate in IFLA's work. ALP is totally dependent on such participation — its work programme will always be the sum of the human beings contributiong to it. To begin with the programme will concentrate on some short term and acute projects of importance to the regions which are easy to start and monitor and for which the necessary infrastructure already exists in terms of competent persons and institutions. The programme will also have to respond initiatives of both short term and long term character by other IFLA bodies and other organizations.

So, while improvising when necessary, ALP will keep a steady course towards its goals which are:

A. To assist library staff, library schools and library associations in education and training programme.

There is an almost endless need of education and training in the developing countries, the greatest. New technology and preservation are current fields of interest. But there is a great need for basic training also for those who work with library and information services in rural areas and have no library education. Scholarships are needed both for people who need training in specific aspects of librarianship and for people who need to complete a basic library education.

This is a wide programme area which should be developed gradually. Activities which are planned already now is a series of work shops in Africa in micro-computer application, and in Asia ALP will fund a number of scholarships for librarians from the least developed countries to attend the Asian Institute of Technology. The joint PAC/ALP Seminar in Africa mentioned earlier will also bring up training needs. A very good idea has been developed in Asia and Oceania which the programme will support financially — in service training "attachments" for junior or senior staff under 40 years of age in libraries which have a state of the art knowledge in special areas. This signifies very important contribution to the programme from libraries in the region. This idea might be developed also in Latin America. The Section of Education and Training has proposed a seminar for Latin America and The Caribbean.

There is a need for better knowledge about professional competence in the regions. As it is today the library and information resources in the Third World are often less well known then those in the industrialized countries — foreign experts are used for lack of knowlege about national competence. Threfore, ALP will contribute to the construction of referral databases or databanks with information about libraries, libarians and library education in the developing countries.

A publications programme will be started. Library schools all over the world need to give their students access to literature in relevant languages. A first translation job has started for the Francophone countries. There is also a manifest need to improve regional newsletters are important vehicles for IFLA information and be given strong support. A bi-lingual African library journal is in a preparatory stage.

B. To promote the establishment and development of library and information services to the public with particular attention to the needs of rural and urban marginal areas.

The situation and thus also the priorities are different in the three regions in this programme sphere. In Latin America there exist some very well developed public library systems but there is also a very great interest and need to complement these with alternative library and information systems to reach new groups of users in urban marginal areas and in remote border areas, and to meet the needs of minority cultures. Projects and training activities will be developed to meet these needs. A

seminar on library services to the visually handicapped for the whole region will be planned in co-operation with the Section of Libraries Serving the Bling.

Development of library and information services in remote rural areas but also in urban marginal areas are be in focus in the MTP for Africa. Projects concerning so called community information centres will be supported. In this field co-operation will take place with other IFLA bodies but also with COMLA and UNESCO and others. There are demands for a conference which could describe the state of the art of these developments and draw up guidelines for future work.

In Asia this programme area will mainly be developed through a series of educational activities. The first event will take place in the fall.

C. To encourage a greater involvement and identifications of libraries with literacy work clarified, but the work plan was not very detailed. The reason is very simple — literacy work is to a degree something of a terra incognita for librarians — we know very little about what libraries have meant or could mean in literacy and post literacy processes, and we also know little about methodology.

After this year's discussions in the regions the work plan is much more clear. A double approach will be used which implies encouraging some pilot projects which represent different aspects of the complex issue, and initiating research and development. Two pilot projects will aim at librarians, one a continuation of the African IFLA-UNESCO seminar to develop librarians' knowledge and understanding of illiteracy as a basis for reading promotion activities, and one in Thailand and Laos where librarians will work [illegible] writers, illustrators and publishera to produce childrens' books. Libraries are in focus in two other project proposals, one investigating libraries as resource centres which can acquire, register, make known and to a certain extent produce appropriate material for new readers, and the other one concerns the efforts to reach minority cultures, especially women and children with reading material and information services.

I would like to conclude by underlining once more that the success of ALP depends on human beings. The ambitious goals of the programme can only be achieved in co-operation by many forces. The Informational Focal Point will support this co-operation and be a knowledge centre. But the programme needs support from all IFLA members, and I hope that library associations and institutions will adopt and support some activities and that the twinning idea will be developed, In short I expect a lot of co-operation for the ALP programme from all of you.!

Chinese Libraries for the Promotion of International Cultural Exchange and Cooperation

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It is well-known, all manifold spheres of human activities have always been permeated with diversified interchanges. It is obvious that the human society will find it difficult to exist and develop without frequent interchanges among the peoples of all nations. With the contineous progress and development for human history, the cultural exchange in a broad sense has been forging ahead steadily. By means of mutual influence as well as infiltration, the cultures in different regions and nations have made a significant promotion for the exchanges among various nations, regions and the human society as a whole. Ever since the 20th century, the knowledge of and approach to the exchange activities among the human beings themselves have even ascended to a new stage. Regarded as a subject with comparatively complete theoretical system, the Science of Exchange has enabled itself to rank among the world's most advanced sciences. From the seventies until now, the study of the subject has pushed its way into the fields of scientific research from the developed countries to the developing countries with China included. The introduction of positive factors from foreign cultures to enhance the domestic culture has increasingly become a conscientions and rational practice for the majority of countries throughout the world.

The exchange among the international library communities is a sub-system of the international cultural exchange. Following the development of printing technique and industrial revolution, the exchange of publications began as early as the 17th century with library taken as an intermediary. The King of France, Louis XIV then authorized the French Royal Library to exchange publications with other countries. In 1697 China sent 149 titles of books to the Library on an exchange basis. Which, as a matter of fact, was the early exchange activity in China.

From the later 19th century to the early 20th century, the Chinese society was still in a state of closing its door to the international intercourse. The country's actual strength was irretrievably on the decline. A few persons with breadth of vision on China initiatively advocated the Constitutional Reform and Modernization in an attempt to rejuvenate the country. Under such a historical setting, the Chinese librarianship started to spring up in a sense of modern times. A great number of libraries, such as Library of Beijing University and Beijing Library (the National Library of China, similarly hereinafter), were set up in succession. More and more students went abroad studying a variety of subjects, some of them systematically embraced the modern education of librarianship in western countries. The works on western librarianship, as well as the practical experiences of library service were introduced in to China through their sustained efforts. In fact, they had played a leading role in the promotion of Chinese modern librarianship. Since the early part of twenties and thirties, the Chinese library community had taken an active part in the international exchange activities conducted by the world library community: the International Federation of Library Association was formed on the initiative of China along with the other 14 countries. As is known to all, in 1929, China participated in the 1st IFLA General Conference held in Rome; on its way to Rome, the Chinese Library Delegation paid a visit to the State Lenin Library and other libraries in Moscow. In 1925, besides the arrangement of exchanging publications between China and the United States (in 1908), China adopted the Convention for International Exchange of Official Documents, Scientific and Literary Publications as one of its member states; in 1930 the first exchange librarian was sent by Beijing Library to study in the United States. Reviewing the history of the exchange activities mentioned above, it is not difficult to recognize that all these activities have directly or indirectly promoted the development of the Chinese modern librarianship. During the thirties and forties, the flame of war ignited by the Japanese invaders and the gunpowder smoke of the Civil War spread all over China for a long period of time. The Chinese social, economical and cultural undertakings were on the verge of collapse and extinction, as is easily imagined, the Chinese library undertakings was effect on its last gasp. The international exchange activities between libraries were reduced to a minimum. Right after the founding of New China in 1949, the Chinese library undertaking regarded as one of the significant component part of the socialist cultural undertaking, was expanding by leaps and bounds. In the early fifties, the Chinese library circles had begun to unfold the association with foreign libraries. Up to the middle sixties, the exchange of publications remained the major form of international cultural exchange for the Chinese library community. It needs to say that such exchange of publications was mainly carried out by Beijing Library, the Library of Academia Sinica and the Library of Beijing University which are universally acknowledged in China as the large comprehensive libraries at the central level. To cite the National Library of China alone, the number of publications dispatched and received from 1950 to 1965 exceeded respectively one million volumes. In the mean-time, mutually

sending library delegations to make an on-the-spot investigation had become another important form of exchange between Chinese libraries and their foreign partners. Owing to the conditions limited by the unfavourable international political climate, the Chinese libraries had to carry on exchange mainly with counterparts in the Soviet Union, the Eastern European socialist countries and in some third world countries, only a few western countries were occasionally visited on a mutual basis. Such early academic exchange, nevertheless, offered an important and theoretical development of librarianship under the socialist system. From the middle sixties till the seventies, China has suffered such a severe disruption caused by the turmoil of "Cultural Revolution" that the development of her library undertaking and international cultural exchanges were in an extremely difficult position for a long period of ten years.

Following the conclusion of the "Cultural Revolution", the Chinese library undertaking has not only achieved rapid restoration, but entered a new historical period of sustained and steady development. Citing the public libraries as instances, the number of those at the country level above were reduced sharply from over one thousand before the "Cultural Revolution" to 323 in 1970 by the end of 1984 the number has dramatically gone to 2440. The libraries in Higher learning institutions have increased from 328 to 1158. Starting from the late seventies, with China's adoption of reform and opening to the outside world policy, together with the growing internationalization in contemporary world library pursuits, the international contacts and academic exchange of the Chinese library community eventually stepped on a new stage. The exchange activities, irrespective of scale and sphere have been expanded with each passing day. This new stage is noted for the facts indicated below: (1) facing the whole world, including the developed and developing countries, the East and West; (2) joining the international organizations and their conferences or seminars; (3) making the forms and ways of exchange diversified; (4) in addition to publications exchange and mutual dispatching of library delegations to visit each other and make an on-the-spot investigation, as well as the international interlibrary loan service, the Chinese library community has also developed the activities of exchanging experts to give professional lectures, arranging regular meetings to exchange ideas and views on a wide-range of subjects, accepting the professional tourist groups and jointly sponsoring the seminars or training courses with foreign colleagues; (5) full participation of local libraries. For instance, before 1978, the exchange of publications in the system of public libraries were centrally carried out by the National Library of China, but in the following ten years, 15 provincial public libraries have participated in the exchange of publications with their foreign partners. Moreover, the public libraries in different provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are permitted to organize their own delegations to visit abroad and receive the visitors from other countries.

Beginning with the sixties, the Chinese library community has unfolded the following activities with reference to the international cultural exchanges:

I. Dispatching library delegations to visit and investigate the development of librarianship abroad. In accordance with the incomplete statistics, from the founding of New China till 1988, the Chinese libraries have traversed the length and breadth of over 50 countries, including Europe, North America, Asia, Africa, Latin America and Australia of which, most visits and investigations were made in the eighties, Japan, the Great Britain and the United States are the countries which have been visited most frequently. During the same period, the Chinese library community has received more than 100 library delegations from the 5 continents. It goes without saying that the friendly visits have enhanced the mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese library community and its foreign counterparts, thus having offered golden opportunities to exchange experiences both in theory and practice of modern librarianship.

II. Exchange of publications. Right after crushing the "Gang of Four", especially through the whole course of the eighties, the exchange of publications among the Chinese libraries have also made a remarkable progress. After the "Report on the Expansion of Publications Avaiable for Exchange" was approved by the Chinese leading bodies, some provincial public libraries, the libraries in higher learning institutions and scientific research institutes have developed the program of publications exchange with the corresponding units abroad. Only the National Library of China and the Library of Academia Sinica alone, they have received through the channel of international exchange over 600,000 volumes of books and periodicals and delivered more than one million volumes to their exchange partners. The publications received by means of exchange have augmented the library holdings and most of them have already been utilized by many learned societies. It is self-evident that the exchange of publications has saved a great among of foreign currencies as well. On the other hand, it is also an effective measure to publicize and spread the achievements of Chinese socialist construction, as well as her culture of long standing. The publications sent to our exchange partners have promoted the understanding for the peoples of all countries who are anxious to know what has happened in China and the multicoloured life of the Chinese people, while contributing heavily for our foreign friends to absorbing the cream of Chinese science and culture.

III. Joining the international organizations and attending their meetings concerned. China is one of the founding members of IFLA. After the establishment of New China, the Chinese library community has once suspended its contacts with the largest international library organization around the world. In 1981 the China Society of Library Science (CSLS) resumed its rightful position in IFLA,

while nine other institutions, including the National Library of China joined IFLA as institutional members. They have successively participated in the 46th IFLA General Conference and all its previous annual Conferences, thus providing the Chinese librarians with opportunities to have a wide-range of contacts and associations with their international colleagues.

In August 1980 the Director of the National Library of China attended, for the first time, the 7th Conference of National Librarians and has attended the conference ever since. In 1978, the National Library of China participated in the initiative of organizing the International Conference of Directors of National Libraries in Asia and Oceania, the 4th CDNLAO was sponsored and held in Beijing, China in 1989. In 1985, the Chinese Government granted the request of setting up the ISDS China Centre, located within the National Library of China. The China Centre is responsible for the registration and assignment of ISSN to the serials published in China. According to the ISDS Statute, the Director of ISDS China Centre has been regularly attending the various meetings sponsored by the International Centre. In order to quicken the steps for the standardization of the Chinese documents, China joined ISO/TC46 in 1979, which is undoubtedly conducive to the satisfaction of the urgent needs for the modernization and automation of the Chinese library service. With participation in all the activities mentioned above, the Chinese librarians are able to have dialogues on a regular basis with their foreign counterparts, approaching diversified subjects and exchaning experiences.

IV. Mutually dispatching library staff for advanced studies or taking a refresher course of librarianship. As far as the Chinese library community is concerned, the main purpose for implementing the policy of opening to the outside world is to learn and draw on the advanced expereince of library service across the world. Sending visiting scholars or librarians engaging in advanced studies abroad systematically has become one of the effective measures to train and bring up the large number of qualified library workers. According to the incomplete statistics, only the public libraries attached to the system of Culture Ministry alone, a great deal of visiting scholars and librarians have successively been sent to study in the Soviet Union, the United States, the Great Britain, Japan, Australia and Germany. During the same period, China has received a lot of exchange librarians from Japan, the Great Britain and Australia to take in-service training.

V. Carrying out academic exchange activities and conducting manifold reports and professional lectures. Shortly after the founding of the China Society of Library Science, it has sponsored a variety of symposium. In March 1980, the CSLS for the first time co-sponsored with US colleagues the "Seminar on Library Service" both in Beijing and Shanghai. The provincial and municipal library societies sent over 300 professionals to attend the seminar separately held in Southern and Northern China. The seminar marked new beginning for the Chinese library community to have the whole world in view. The topic discussed during the seminar involved a wide-range of subjects, such as the management of library service, the relations between library operations and information work, the automation and standardization of library services, etc. An international symposium on "The Education and Research of Library and Information Science" was co-sponsored in Beijing by CSLS and IFLA, forty-six experts and professors from ten countries were invited to attend and presented papers there. The October 1987, another international symposium on the "Strategic Development ot Automation for the Chinese Documents Processing" was sponsored by the National Library of China. Besides, some medium and small-sized academic reports and lectures were held in succession by the Chinese library community. The experts from Soviet Union, Japan, the Great Britain, the United States, Federal Republic of Germany and Australia were invited to give lectures in many parts of China. During the same period of time, the Chinese specialists dealing with ancient books and the renovation of books were requested to give lectures in India, the United States, the Great Britain and Singapore. "Exhibition Concerning the Development History of the Chinese Ancient Books" conducted by the National Library of China had been displayed successively in the United States, Canada and Singapore. The exhibition was greatly admired and acclaimed by the local people of the countries indicated above.

What have been described above are only the main activities showing the contacts between the Chinese library community and its international counterparts.

Looking back upon the historical course of the Chinese library undertaking since the 20th century, especially over the past forty years, it's not difficult to find out that international cultural exchange has played an increasingly important role in the rapid development of the Chinese librarianship. In the early part of the 20th century, the western library science and the practical experience of the public library service have promoted the germination of the Chinese modern librarianship which in a certain sense has accelerated the transformation from a traditional storage of books to modern library. It means that library is no longer merely regarded as a place for storing collections but as essential educational and cultural institution serving the whole society. From the fifties to sixties, the cultural exchange between China and the socialist countries such as the Soviet Union, the East European countries and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has produced profound and significant influence on the foundation of library science and undertaking in New China, including the specific ways of recommending outstanding books to the masses of readers, as well as the training or guidance in popularizing the knowledge of library services. Since entering into eighties, the Chinese library community has come to see, through a wide-ranging exchange facing the whole world, what new chances and challenges the modern science and tech-

nology have brought to the library profession, as well as the existing patterns of modern librarianship. In fact, these are valuable experience in designing and realizing the modernization program for the Chinese library undertaking. On the other hand, many practical experience possessed by the Chinese library community, including the traditional Chinese technique for book preservation and conservation, and the Chinese characters information processing have also attracted more and more attention of colleagues from libraries abroud.

It is not merely a subjective desire for the Chinese library community to unfold the international cultural exchange. The reason why China adopts the policy of reform and opening to the outside world is clear enough, because closed-door policy can only make China lag behind. The Chinese history has fully proved this point with countless positive and negative facts. It is even more evident when the modern science and technology throughout the world has achieved so strikingly remarkable progress nowadays. The modern librarianship is internationally marked for its inceasingly wide-ranging comprehensiviness: the number of world publications has been growing with an unheard-of speed, under such a stress circumstance, the library and information community are obliged to speed up the realization of resource sharing. At the same time, greatly accelerating the development of international standardization is a task which brooks no delay. The Chinese library circles and the international library community all have an intimate knowledge that the library undertaking of all countries, regardless of developed or developing countries will tremendously been benefited through international coordination and exchange of experiences in a planned way. In short, enhancing the exchange with international community so as to promote the development of domestic library undertaking has unreversibly become an objective request for Chinese libraries, it doubtlessly is a necessary component part for the modernization of Chinese librarianship. Starting from this point of view, the Chinese library community should do everything possible to abide by such a policy consistantly and preservingly. May the library service all over the world be thriving and prosperous.

National Identity and International Knowledge: the Library's Bridging Role

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One of the arguments of this paper is that culture is a continuous process of change and that for this reason there can never be any single definition of the word as used in this Conference theme "Libraries and Culture: Their Relationship". One definition with wider acceptance than most was declared 9 years ago by UNESCO's World Conference on Cultural Policies in Mexico City in 1982:

> "In its widest sense, culture may now be said to be the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or social group. It includes not only the arts and letters, but also modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs... it is culture that makes us specifically human, rational beings, endowed with a critical judgment and a sense of moral commitment. It is through culture that we discern values and make choices. It is throagh culture that man exposes himself, becomes aware of himself, recognizes his incompleteness, questions his own achievements, seeks untiringly for new meanings and creates works through which he transcends his limitations".

Whatever criticisms may be made of UNESCO and its rhetoric, that is a good summary of the values that underpin the whole professional drive of Librarianship. More concisely, at the 1984 Nairobi IFLA Conference, Gavin Jantjes spoke of culture as

> "the total result of man's humanizing interaction with the environment and with other humans".

Indeed the word comes from the seme Latin root as *cultivation* — an active word meaning deliberate creating out of nature, with the adding of nutrients and the keeping away of predators. It means continuous change and replenishment, the opposite of a static "High Culture". So culture entails risk: the risk of challenge, and the risk of a ferment of ideas. Libraries are one of the principal arenas for that continuing challenge and interaction of ideas, with each idea enclosed within a single book (or disc or film). As my colleague James Traue has said. "The precondition for sustained criticism is for the accounts to be written down and gathered together in one place".

The paper discusses how that interaction happens in the New Zealand library situation. The role of the National Library in fostering local publishing as a catalyst for cultural identity will be compared to the demands of some of its other core functions. The paper ends with a reminder that national cultural identity is not the monopoly of state institutions. This I will demonstrate with a short video which drilliantly captures the essence of New Zealand and yet which has most surprising origins.

New Zealand is by ahy measure a small part of that world of interaction — a group of islands 2000km into the Pacific Ocean from its nearest neighbour, the home of some 3 million people. The nation's economy bobs like a cork in the wake of world trends, and is entirely dependent on trade with larger countries, one of the most important of which is now the Soviet Union. Its libraries are overwhelmingly dominated by imported books and the New Zealander's obsession with "Overseas experiance" is fanned by images of glamorous, better, places seen through imported media. People have lived in New Zealand for more than 1000 years and for over 800 of these, cultural records were passed on in song or story, and through pictures drawn into rock or shaped in wood, bone or stone. Written language and printed words arrived in the nineteenth century and were absorbed and adepted in this new wave of contact. Today's the bi-cultural society is well summed up by Maori Language Commission, the official guardian of the indigenous language:

> "We share this country of diverse heritage: we line in this land of many cultures; we enjoy the language of two voices. Maori and English: we are New Zealand".

This pattern was no doubt repeated all over the world with European colonial. So what is culturally distinctive about New Zealand? It is the people of the land — the Maori, whose home is nowhere else but New Zealand. If we do not take responsibility for preserving and nurturing Maori "cueture" — using the opening definition — we cannot expect anyone else to. The euphonious language of the Maori is now enjoying a renaissance, helped by the ability of modern Maori people to use the evidence secured in New Zealand's archives and libraries over the decades by committed people. To know more about the past as a strength to face the future is the universal mix of history and self-

confidence all people need.

Library history, in the conventional European sense of books in institutions, began in New Zealand with the very first settler colonists in 1840. In 1856 a Parliamentary Library was begun, building a comprehensive collection of world published output for the use of policy-shapers. This library became a main component of the National Library of New Zealand, formed just 25 years ago, an event noted by the responsible Minister at the time as "A significant date in the cultural development of New Zealand". This was only 19 years after the achievement of full sovereign independence from the old British Empire, through the Statute of Westminster, and the Eurocentric tie is still a strong cultural factor in New Zealand libraries as in much else.

A second component of the National Library was a research collection focused on identifying, preserving and making accessible bibliographically the documentary evidence of New Zealand. This was the Alexander Turnbull Library, begun as a private collector's determined passion last century and now the single richest repository of recorded knowledge about the country.

The third component of the National Library was the service founded with the modern welfare state in the late 1930s, with functions of ensuring access across the country to the total resources help in all libraries — through professional training, delivery services and union catalogue mechnisms. The balance between these three core functions-building the collection of world knowledge, archiving local published output, and providing access systems — has been, and will inevitably continue to be. in constant tension for resource allocation. I will argue that it is the *second* of these — preserving the local published output — which must be the primary role of any National Library.

Much is made of the "Information Society" and yet it has to be asked whether the sheer increase in documentation in our times is matched by any growth of wisdom or of understanding. For knowledge, and the ability to make choices and decisions, comes from weighing up, testing and comparing different opinions and ideas, all of which are most effectively expressed in words, pictures and sounds. I will call this the "clash of information"; it is a never-ending process, and has been the essence of culture — growth — since the earliest people made decisions about hunting based on interpreting the available evidence. The term "Information Society" just cannot be allowed to be appropriated to cover only the recent "post-industrial" era. In today's world, where satellites provide sharp photographs of every part of the globe and where we can exchange words, sounds and pictures instantaneously by on-line networks, there is infinitely more data, and more decisions, but the clash and challenge of ideas leading to choice remain.

The place of the library — which indexes, stores and retrieves all these bits of data to be considered and reformatted by those who need to decide — ought to be paramount. Yet it isn't. There are other agencies, public and commercial, competing to provide current access to world information, some claiming speed and efficiency through the use of market models. And even in that prime fiald, the preservation and accessing of a country's national information output, the National Library is only one of many agencies claiming a role. Consider these "outcome statements" of what the New Zealad Government in its 1990 budget aimed, as "purchaser", to achieve from some of the Departments and Institutions it owns:

— Public awareness of, and committed support for, the conservation of New Zealand's natural and historic heritage:

— To develop an understanting of, and pride in, New Zealand's cultural diversity;

— Development of the knowledge base;

— Appreciation of, and access to, the natural, cultural and Government history and resources of New Zealand;

— The management and preservation of useful information;

— Passing on to future generations the accumulated heritage of New Zealand;

— Enhancing the development and appreciation of the arts and preservation of and access to cultural heritage.

One of these outcome statements is that of the National Library — guess which! And the National Library is one of dozens of agencies all contesting for the attention of a Government which now aims for a reducing role in a mixed economy where the old protectionisms are felt to be no longer needed.

The National Library of New Zealand,s 1991 Mission Statement is:

> "To maximize access to information resources for all New Zealanders by leading the national development of library-based services".

These "library-based" services are only a small segment of the total information resource picture. So what is the unique or competitive strangth of a National Library? It is in the comprehensive preservation of locally-generated information; and the strategic key to this is Legal Deposit. Here the suggestion by the National Librarian of Norway at the Sydney 1988 IFLA Conference, of stepping back from comprehensive coverage through Legal Deposit, must be firmly rejected: to renege on this task because it is "too big" is to abdicate a core function justifying a National Library's existence. If

a small country like Norway, with its own language, finds collection and retention through Legal Deposit a problem, what hope is there for other countries?

The ability to ensure, through statutory powers, the systematic collection, retention and library access of locally-generated information is arguably the single most powerful contribution the Library can make to the fostering of national cultural identity. As the New Zealand Copyright Council argued in 1986.

> "It would be naive for this country to believe that it is in its own interests simply to subsist on the intellectual property of other countries".

But it will need enlightened policies for that contribution to be successful. Firstly, the disregarding of format: libraries have traditionally separated out books, serial articles, sounds and images and applied different procedures to each, regardless of the value placed on them by users. Secondly, user-friendly national bibliographies, covering the total range of publishing output including database and video. Thirdly, excellent mechanisms to tap into world information networks, both to feed in knowledge of new national published output, and to receive information on the collective published output of the rest of the world. For local knowledge creation will not thrive unless it has waves of contact from outside.

> "All cultures form part of the common heritage of mankind. The cultural identity of a people is renewed and enriched through contact with the traditions and values of others... it withers and dies in isolation"

was the way UNESCO put it in 1982. The true measure of performance effectiveness of a National Library may well be the extent of the vibrancy of local writing, the degree to which that vibrancy is enriched by world writing, and the extent to which the world beyond knows about local published output. The National Library must let the world know what we have; must facilitate its use; and must invite the response, feedback and clash essential for continuing cultural growth.

Too often that world culture is seen as the lowest common denominator-massappeal, and Northern Hemisphere — dominated. But the real enemies of culture will not be those who popularize great works by TV series and the like, but will be those who try to keep them out of wider reach for their own narrow reasons. In the challenge of ideas wich makes culture. UAP and UBC are frameworks to help ensure that documentation is able to be used irrespective of institutional boundaries, but they are no substitute for having the actual source data available. The first, essential step in this is the securing and indexing of the new document *at source*. The key to effectiveness in inter-library linding is the assertion of responsibility by individual libraries for securing local output in the first place and for feeding awareness of it into the linking networks.

So intellectual conflict, then, is essential for cultural vitality. The inevitability of this clashing points to the danger of/ "cultural co-ordination". The plan for the new Ministry of Cultural Affairs in New Zealand speaks of

> "providing rationalization and co-ordination of *all* arts, recreational and cultural activities in New Zealand in place of the confusing and awkward dispersion of several Ministries that exist at present".

Setting aside, for the moment, the undoubted fact that whenever a bureaucrat speaks of "retionalisation" what happens is funding cuts, this kind of approach really tries to control or even suppress the clash of opinions. Will such co-ordination actually reduce the waves of exposure and so of development? It suggests that "real" cultures do not exist until Government bureaucracies surround them with all the paraphenalia of State support, promising much but in reality offering only changes to accountancy procedures. Anyway, more can be learned about the cultural life of any area by looking at its newspapers or by talking around, than by studying its cultural policy strategies. Cooperation, not co-ordination, among the many cultural agencies is the more promising path. The present intention in New Zealand is for the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the National Library to co-exist as equal-status Departments of State, with the National Library's main outputs classified as information access and policy advice. This confirms the herd-won autonomy deserved by the National Library for its importance in the functioning of a modern society, but it also raises the real risk of the Library's *cultural* function — the prime function, in terms of that key indicator of cultural well-being, national publishing — taling second best place or, worse, being the accountability of neither body: or,worst of all, becoming the battleground of inter-agency territorial rivalry to the long-term benefit of no-one, least of all the community at large.

We live in a "Green" age — of concern for the sustainable use of earth's resources. For libraries, information has both intrinsic value for conservation and use value — and the one does not detract fron the other; the more it is used the more useful it becomes. The transfer of that information to assist the cultural clash of knowledge recognizes no boundaries. But the other side of that coin is the illegal trade in cultural artifacts, including documents. Said to be second in size only to the frightening illicit drug trade, this turning of documents anto icons damages local identity by making them mere market objects for the rich. Rather than just accepting that information is truth, people need to examine the context of the selection. So the role of libraries is enhanced if their collecting policies emphasise the value of content rather than format, and remain wide and, for locally-created material, comprehensive. The bridging role of the library is this: a place where the conficting ideas of many

interests can be gathered, made accessible by indexing and transmittal systems and held available into the future for use in ways no-one today can ever anticipate. This inter-generational, long-term view stems from belief in the value of words and language and of their contribution to the clash of ideas which will ensure cultural vitality — not from an over-emphasis on short-term usage statistics. "The creativity of the individual artist is the fountain from which everything else flows" commented the Irish Premier on his country's support of individual writers: all of those individual crestors need to draw on the recorded experience of others, and want in turn to contribute to that experience; ideal for that unique library function of enduring institution safeguarding new ideas.

I end where I began — the culture of the world's most powerful sustainable resource: language, ideas and their expression through texts. Librarianship is an international profession because our commodity is international by nature — knowledge knows no boudaries. The National Library's role fosters knowledge creation within boundaries by exposing it to waves of outside contact while ensuring that it is not drowned by these waves. The challenge is to achieve the balance, for the world trend is towards greater internationalism, evidenced by huge trading blocs and is being counterbalanced by the growing assertiveness of cultural and ethnic sovereignty — even in New Zealand, as economic union with Australia comes closer.

This paper has traversed 5 themes:

1) Culture is a dynamic process of enrichment through the clash of information;

2) There is an inherent resource allocation tension between the three fundamental functions of a National Library, and of the three, the preservation of the national documentary record is the most important;

3) The success indicator of the National Library is the vidrancy of local and national publishing, for publishing derives from the clash of informations;

4) To fulfil the key national cultural role of enabling the creation of further local publishing, the National Library must have the long-term, trans-generational view uncompromised by short-term market indicators; and

5) National cultural identity is reflected in the vitality of local writing and publishing but is not the monopoly of state institutions — there are rivals, because that contestability is itself another reflection of the clash and interaction of information.

Libraries can thrive in both the international and local spheres of information access by ensuring the continuing clash of ideas necessary so that national culture does not develop in a vacuum.

It is hoped to end this presentation with a two-minute video produced for New Zealand's 1990 celebration of 150 years of nationahood. The soundtrack requires no knowledge of the English language; the images shown are both universal and intensely local. It was one of the most effective products of the 150th anniversary commemorations to capture a real sense of New Zealand national cultural identity, and yet it owes virtually nothing to libraries, or to national institutions or to the role of the State. Even in the bridging role between National Identity and international knoweedge, the Library has no natural monopoly, and so it requires a careful focus of resources to ensure that the real strengths of the profession of librarianship make a positive and lasting contribution.

Aculturacion y Bibliotecas: Analisis y Propuestas de Actuacion.

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1. Cultura y aculturación : definución y caracteres

Es dificil, incluso para los más versados especialistas en el tema, dar una definición aceptable de qué entendemos por cultura.

De las muchas definiciones posibles utilizaremos la de Kroeber y Klucknohn; para ellos, "la cultura consiste en formas de comportamiento, explícitas o implítas, adquiridas y transmitidas mediante símbolos.. Constituye el patrimonio singularizador de los grupos humanos, incluida su plasmación en objetos; el núcleo esencial de la cultura son las ideas tradicionales (es decir, históricamente generadas seleccionadas) y, especialmente, los valores vinculados a ellas; los sistemas de culturas pueden ser considerados,por una parte, como productos de acción, y por otra, como elementos condicionantes de la acción futura".

Esta definición incluye los conocimientos, creencias, arte, moral derecho, costumbres y cualesquiera otras aptitudes y hábitos qui el hombre adquiere como miembro de la sociedad.

La cultura engloba no sólo el pensamiento humano transmitido mediante los libros y cualquier otro soporte de la información sino que, en un sentido mucho más amplio, hace referencia al lugar que ocupa el hombre en el cosmos, frente a la naturaleza, a la sociedad en que aparece este hombre incardinado y, obviamente frente a si mismo.

La finalidad esencial de la cultura sería la de desarrollar las raíces que, dandole seguridad, unen al hombre a un grupo más amplio (familia, tribu, ciudad, estado...)

La situación "natural" en la que una persona nace , crece y muere en una cultura determinada, con un sistema de valores propios, unas tradiciones y unos modos de vida determinados resulta totalmente trastocada cuando, como resultado de crisis económicas, guerras y persecuciones políticas, catástrofes naturales, etc., esta persona o grupo de personas se ve obligada a emigrar,para poder vivir, a otro espacio geográfico en el que habita otra comunidad distinta con raza, lengua, tradiciones... diferentes.

Se produce entonces el encuentro entre dos sistemas culturales: por una parte, la población autóctona, la que vive en su territorio; en el otro extremo, la persona o grupo que, en adelante,van a constituir lo que llamamos una mimoría, un grupo étnico. Realmente todos somos, y pertenecemos a un grupo étnico, pero cuando usamos esas palabras queremos dicir "ellos" frente a "nosotros"; de ahi que un grupo étnico suele tener las siguentes características : Viene de otro país,habla otra lengua, tiene un color diferente y un diferente nivel de vida.

Las minoría étnicas suelen configurar dos grupos básicos : la de los trabajadores emigrantes temporales y las de los inmigrantes que van a un país para quedarse a vivir allí permanentemente.

La ola de emigrantes temporales hacia los países más ricos se produjo con ocasín del desarrollo económico posterior a la II Guerra Mundial; entonces, cientos de miles de trabajadores desde el sur de Europa, Turquía y Norte de Africa, se movilizaron hacia la Europa industrial y más avanzada. (Francia, Alemania, Suiza, Suicia...)

Se pensó que estos emigrantes estarían unos a os en el país de acogida y luego se volverian a su país de origen esto sirvió como excusa para negarles servicios educativos, sociales y culturales. Estos trabajadores desconocían la lengua, muchas veces eran analfabetos y, ademá, ignoraban totalmente la existencia y objetivos de la bibliotecas.

Había, no obstante,razones para atender a estos nuevos usuarios (contribuían al bienestar nacional con sus trabajos y con sus impuestos, y, por ello mismo, reclamaban mejores oportunidades para aprender la lengua y poder ascender en la escala social)

Realmente en muchas ocasiones estos emigrantes temporales acabaron quedándose para siempre en el país de acogida, engrosando el grupo de trabajadores que emigraban con toda su familia para quedarse definitivamente cuando las Leyes así lo permitían.

La situación y acogida de estos emigrantes permanentes varió radicalmente según fuera el país al que emigraban y el grupo racial y cultura al que pertenecieran.

Cuando grupos que tienen culturas difirentes entran en contacto directo y contínuo, se producen una serie de fenómenos que, normalmente,hacen que la cultura de la mimoría resulte serialmente afectada por la cultura autóctona.

En ese caso, las personas de la cultura minoritaria se ven conducidas, por mero espíritu de supervivencia, a una progresiva pérdida de sus propias raíces culturales y a una asimilación, más o menos voluntaria según los casos, a los parámetros culturales dominantes.

A este fenómeno de la pérdida contínua y constante de las propias se as de identidad, invadidas

por otra cultura economicamente superior, es a lo que llamamos "aculturación".

Hay que hacer constar la enorme semejanza entre lo que los antropólogos consideran como "aculturacion" y lo que ha sido estudiado desde hace tiempo por los sociologos como "urbanizacion".

En este sentido se puede considerar lo urbano como invariablemente impersonal, heterogéneo, secular,(frente a la cultura tradicional, fuertemente impregnada de valores religiosos) y desorganizador.

Frente a esta cultura urbana la cultura tradicional se presentaría como peque a, sagrada, altamente personalista y homogénea.

Podríamos afirmar que en la medida en que sociedades enteras se despalzaron desde su entorno tradicional (rural o artesano) no industrializado, hacia una cultura más urbanizada, se produciría una ruptura en las tradiciones culturales. La "urbanización" de estos indivíduos y sociedades sufrirían una fuerte deorganizació cultural y producirían altos índices de patología social, llevando,en circunstancias determinadas,a elevados niveles de divorcios, alcoholísmo, delincuencia y soledad extrema.

Habría que manifestar, por tanto,que los fenómenos de aculturación no sólo se producen cuando una minoría que se desplaza a un nuevo ámbito geográfico, se inserta como extra os dentro de una cultura distinta y mucho más poderosa; a veces, dentro de una misma area geográfica determinada -de un mismo estado o nación-se dan fenómenos de aculturación cuando hay una fuerte migración interna desde el campo a la ciudad ; aparece entonces -en sus grados extremos- una nueva clase social que va a vivir entorno a las ciudades, en suburbios o areas de muy bajo poder económico y que, en todos los casos, va a sufrir duramente el proceso de aculturación.

II. El papel de la biblioteca

Si hay institución capaz de hacer algo, y algo realmente efectivo, en favor de estas minorías, en el terreno de la defensa de sus valores culturales y del reencuentro de ellas consigo mismas, esta institució es sín duda la Biblioteca.

Definida por el poeta escocés Carlysle como "U-versidad del Pueblo" la Biblioteca, por su carácter abierto a cualquier tipo de usuarios, sin distinción de ningú tipo, puede y debe ser el eslabón cultural entre la minoría y la sociedad amplia que la ha acogido.

No obstante, este papel de institució de ayuda para estas minoías aculturadas presenta una serie de problemas de diversa índole que es preciso tener en cuenta

Estos problemas se presentan por partida doble: de las mimorías respecto a las bibliotecas y de las bibliotecas respecto a las minorías.

En el primer caso, desde el enfoque de la minoría puede haber:

a) Desconocimiento, por parte de esas minorías, de lo que significa y representa una biblioteca, dado que la mayoría de las veces la nueva gente procede de una sociedad en la que casi no existe el libro ni la biblioteca

b) Choque, muchas veces, entre una cultura originaria que es esencialmente oral y la nueva cultura altamente tecnificada

Desde el puento de vista de la biblioteca respecto a estos usuarios, pueden presentarse dificultades de tipo:

1) Psicológico : El personal de la biblioteca puede no estar psicológicamente preparado para unos usuarios con una concepción de la vida radicalmente distinta, sorprendente incluso en muchos casos.

2) De materiales : En principio, la única vía para que estos nuevos usuarios se acerquen a la biblioteca consiste en proporcionarles materiales de lectura en su propia lengua materna.

3) Económicas, dado que el atender a los nuevos usuarios puede significar para la biblioteca unos presupuestos extra de los que a veces es posible que carezca.

No sólo se plantean problemas desde el punto de vista de los usuarios o de las bibliotecas, sino que, en muchas ocasiones, suele presentarse un problema en estas minorías sín resolver el cual no es posible ningún tipo de actuación bibliotecaria; nos estamos refiriendo a la lacra del analfabetísmo. De nada vale ningún tipo de actuacion bibliotecaria si previamente el usuario no es capaz de leer, de entender adecuadamente un ; texto escrito.

A partir de lo hasta aquí expuesto se comprenderá facilmente que la primera obligación de la biblioteca es la de promover una educación multicural : En ningún caso la biblioteca ha de ser el vehículo encubierto mediante el cual la cultura dominante quiera asimilar totalmente a las minorias; hoy día ya nadie defiende teorías como la del "melting pot"; no se trata de consegir una nueva sociedad uniforme a partir de diversas culturas, sino de crear los cauces adecuados para que dentro de una misma sociedad puedan existir, de manera complementaria y enriquecedora, culturas diversas.

El vehículo básico y primario con que la biblioteca cuenta para conseguir una educación multicultural que promueva el respecto de todas -y entre todos las diversas comunidades que integran una sociedad multicultural es, obviamente, la selecciónde los maleriales que van a formar la colección de la biblioteca.

Una selección adecuada de materiales convincentes desde un punto de vista multicultural requiere una especial preparación por parte del bibliotecario encargado de ella : Los buenos conocimientos bib-

liotecarios siempre exigibles han de verse completados por conocimientro de la história, lengua y cultura de la minoría a la que trata de ayudar.

Sea cual sea la selección que se haga es preciso tener en cuenta las necesidades primarias, en el orden bibliotecario, de estos nuevos usuarios.

Basicamente serían dos :

a) Mantener su identidad personal y el contacto con su lengua materna y con sus raíces culturales.

b) Conocer de la mejor manera posible la lengua la cultura y la cociedad del nuevo país que le acoge.

II. 1. La selección de materiales

La selección de materiales para las minorías raciales conlleva siempre el problema de la lengua.

En primer lugar,esto supone una barrera para los bibliotecarios del país acogedor de las minorías ya que estas se comunican a veces en lenguas y dialectos regionales que son dificilmente estudiables,en el mejor de los casos, por falta incluso de materiales para hacerlo.

La lengua, además, supone otro problema, este referido a los materiales mismos que hay que seleccionar: es bastante difícil llegar a estos materiales, tanto a su conocimiento (a tener informació respecto a ellos), como a los cauces adecuados para comprarlos en unas condiciones de rapidez, eficacia y economia que resulten adecuadas.

Entre estos materiales que hay que seleccionar destacan los periódicos y las revistas, que proporcionan a los nuevos usuarios las noticias actuales sobre lo que está sucediendo en su país de origen así como informació actualizada sobre temas generales, sobre la cultura y su evolución dia a día, sobre problemas sociales, económicos,politicos... De hecho las publicaciones periódicas, sean del tipo que sean, tanto en la lengua originaria del nuevo usuario como en la lengua del país que le acoge suponen una herramienta esencial para que este refuerce sus raíces y para que, al mismo tiempo, sea capaz de ir conociendo día a día, cada vez más y mejor,la nueva sociedad en que está viviendo.

Además de la prensa, y junto con obras de referencia básicas (desde diccionarios bilingües de la lengua del inmigrante a la del nuevo país, hasta manuales básicos sobre los temas más esenciales-tegnología, cocina, medicina e higiene, história, geografía...-), uno de los elementos de mayor importancia con que cuenta la biblioteca para ayudar a estos inmigrantes procedentes de países con lenguas y culturas muy distintas es el constituido por los audivisuales.

Como aspecto positivo presentan el hecho de que, en muchas ocaciones, el imigrante está en un estado de cultura oral, bien porque su cultura originaria sólo es escrita en sectores muy restringidos de la sociedad o bien porque este inmigrante es analfabeto y su concepción del mundo, su bagaje de información es puramente verbal.

En este estado de cultura oral el audiovisual es imprescindible : Lleva al usuario la literatura grabada en cinta o en vídeo de su cultura originaria o del país de acogida, así como los cuentos, las leyendas...

Aunque pensamos que el elemento principal de información, recreo... es el libro, cierto es que en las fases de paso desde una situación de cultura oral con analfabetismo (no confundir cultura oral con analfabetismo : Se puede estar completamente alfabetizado y desenvolverse absolutamente en una cultura oral; eso sin entrar en el espinoso tema del del anafabetísmo funcional) a una situación de ciltura "Libraria" el audiovisual es insustituible, no ya como ayuda sino como elemento esencial de aprendizaje.

Desde el punto de vista exclusivamente bibliotecario,y en cuanto se refiere a la atención a menorías, el audiovisual plantea el serio problema de conseguir el adecuado material de paso que sea útil y adecuado a las necesidades de estas minorías, así, hay que hablar de dificultades de produción (en principio, no son muchas las empresas que atiendan a estos hipotéticos clientes); dificultades por la lengua en que hay de presentarse los programas; dificultades para sustituir los ejemplares que se deterioren (discos que se estropean...)

II.2 Adquisición

A los problemas normales que plantea un buen servicio de adquisiciones hay que a dir, en el caso de materiales para las minorías, en primer lugar, la dificultad meramente física de llegar a los materiales.

A veces, la mala existencia, en el país de recepción, de libreros y distribuidores que trabajen con materiales para las comunidades minoritarias, hacen poco menos que imposible el llegar a poseer estos materiales.

Se han planteado diversas opciones para intentar resolver este problema, entre las cuales señalaremos :

a) Contar con un distribuidor eficaz que esté en estrecho contacto con editores y libreros de los países de origen de los emigrantes.

b) Iniciar desde la biblioteca una vía de producción propia de materiales, sobre todo en el caso de ciertos audiovisuales (cintas magnetofonicas y videos) especialmente confeccionados para las

minorías.

c) Comprar la biblioteca, los materiales, personalmente, en el país de origen de las diversas minorías; está claro que esto requiere un adecuado volúmen de compras en los países originarios, de modo que quedan justificados los gastos del viaje.

En cualquier caso la adquisicion de materiales imlica un conocimiento amplio, profundo, de la situación del mercado en los países productores de estos materiales, así como de todo lo referente a las normas que,en el país de la biblioteca, van a permitir hacerse con dichos materiales.

II.3 Procesamiento tecnico y personal bibliotecario.

En la organización de servicios bibliotecarios para las minorías son, obviamente, importantes los problemas de procesamiento técnico de los materiales así como los problemas de personal.

En cuanto al procesamiento técnico, como en tantos otros aspectos del servicio a menoría, el problema esta en la lengua de los materiales; problema a veces agravado porque esta lengua se desarrolla incluso en caracteres alfabéticos no romanos, con las dificultades a ello inherentes, pues si no se conoce el alfabeto de esos materiales resulta imposible el catalogarlos y clasificarlos. La misma cuestion de la lengua está gravitando como problema básico en la cuestián del personal : de nada sierve una biblioteca bien equipada con materiales adecuados para las minorías si luego no existe el personal bien preparado y suficiente para manejar esos materiales y para atender a estos usuarios. Tal vez lo países desarrollados que deben atender a astas minoías tengan que plantearse el elaborar un enfoque multicultural de la biblioteconomía y de los estudios a ella dedicados, de modo que tienda a cualificar en estas materias a estudiantes de esos grupos minoritarios o a estudiosos que realicen investigaciones bibliotecarias en las lenguas originales de las minorías; en este sentido se están haciendo diversos intentos que se desarrollan con dificultad por la falta de los presupuestos adecuados con que llevar a buen puerto estos proyectos, a veces di fíciles y costosos.

III. Actividades y programas bibliocarios para las minorias

Importante es aqui rese ar que la ayuda a los grupos minoritarios debe contar la participación de los ayudados : Se trata de colaborar con ellos, no de desarrollar ningún tipo de paternalósmo humillante o misionerísmo más o menos enaltecedor de las virtudes de quién lo practica pero, a la larga, poco práctico y de escasos resultados. Para conseguir sus objetivos de atender adecuadamente a las minorías étnicas existentes en una sociedad más aplia y economicamente más desarrollada la biblioteca debería desarrollar una serie de actividades, entre las que destacaríamos :

a) Información civica y general : El primer problema con se encuentra quien llega como el emigrante a un nuevo país es su desconocimiento no sólo de la lengua (lo que sucede en la mayoría de los casos) sino de las instituciones, de los organísmos que podrían ayudarle. El recien llegado va a necesitar fundamentalmente informacín sobre puestos de trabajo y oportunidades laborales, sobre sanidad, sobre vivienda y educación de los hijos, así como, referido a los miembros más jóvenes de la familia, información sobre posibilidades de recreo y diversión. El recurso a campa s de propaganda con la ayuda de folletos, carteles, medios audivisuales, es esencial para ello.

b) Reinserción cultural. Esto no quiere decir asimilaciín alienante de esas minorías sino, al contrario, respecto a todas y cada una de ellas, de modo que la biblioteca ayude a estos ciudadanos desplazados de su medio natural para que no se sientan, como consecuencia de ese desplazamiento, desarraigados. Esa labor de reinserció va a perseguir el mantener y/o reforzar las propias se as de identidad cultural de cada minoría. La elaboración de guías de lectura a partir de la literatura étnica, así como la organizacián de actos culturales en los que los miembros de cada minoría puedan participar, bien aisladamente o en conjunto, son factores esenciales en esa labor de reinserción cultural.

c) Atracció de lectores. Los nuevos ciudadanos de las minorías suelen proceder de países con poca o ninguna tradición bibliotecaria. En su mayoría, desconocen qué es y qué servicios pueden prestarles las bibliotecas. El bibliotecario que pretenda convertirles en lectores va a tener que actuar apoyándose fundamentalmente en tres factores :

   a) Una propoganda amplia, adecuada y no agresiva respecto a quienes va dirigida.

   b) Unos contactos personales que,generalmente, han de basarse en las asociaciones culturales de estos grupos étnicos y minoritarios. El conocimiento de la história, lengua, tradiciones... de la minoría puede ser esencial para que esa labor de atracción de lectores por parte del bibliotecario pueda tener éxito.

   c) Un estudio sobre la viabilidad de crear servicios separados para estos grupos de neolectores, o bien integrados desde el primer momento con los demás lectores.

Desde un enfoque exclusivamente bibliotecario, estas actividades se concretarían en programas tales como:

a) Programa de alfabetización en o desde las bibliotecas, destinados a que estas minorías adquieran un conocimiento adecuado de la lengua del país de acogida.

b) Programas de bibliotecas escolares para los hijos de estos emigrantes (o minorías ya asentadas), de modo que la biblioteca escolar le ayude a mantener sus raíces originarias, pero al mismo tiempo, le sirva para poder encuadrarse de modo no traumático en la nueva sociedad en que vive. En este punto es aconsejable se alar, aunque brevemente y de pasada, el problema que surge entre los inmigrantes que dificilmente por no decir nunca, van a sentirse completamente integrados en las nuevas sociedades en que viven, mientras sus hijos son auténticos ciudadanos, al menos culturalmente, de esa nueva sociedad. La biblioteca escolar -y la biblioteca pública- debieran prestar especial atención a este problema, que a veces tiene una vertiente casi trágica cuando la familia del inmigrante vuelve a su país de origen : Los ni os de la emigración son fácilmente unos desarraigados, extranjeros en el país al que emigran y extranjeros en el país de sus padres.

c) Programas de selecció específica de materiales para las minorías y para el resto de los usuarios: Estos programas, esenciales para conseguir que tanto el país acogedor como los grupos minoritarios lleguen a entenderse y respetarse mutuamente, actuan sobre la base de escoger materiales que, de una manera clara y sín ambigüedades, proclamen la igualdad esencial de todas las personas, con independencia de raza, sexo, color, status económico... Muchas veces, en la literatura popular (cuentos, comics), así como en el cine, se funciona a base de estereotípos y clichés en los que los buenos, inteligentes, valientes... son los miembros de la mayoría, mientras los malos, los cobardes, los poco trabajadores... forman parte de la minoía, de los extranjeros. Se han realizado diversos estudios -sobre todo a partir del cine y de los comics- que muestran cómo a veces, incluso de forma subliminal, el extranjero,"el otro", es malo e inferior y nunca desempe a el papel de héroe en la história que se cuenta. La selecció de materiales, por tanto,ha de ser especialmente cuidadosa, buscando el típo de obras que refuerce la autoestima de cada grupo y el respeto mutuo enrte los diversos grupos sociales.

d) Programas Culturales :

No sólo es el libro y las actividades en torno a él lo que la biblioteca puede utilizar en su trabajo con las minorías. Partiendo de la idea, hoy universalmente aceptada, de que una biblioteca no es sólo el edificio de los libros, sino el auténtico centro cultural de la comunidad en que se halla ubicada, la biblioteca puede desarrollar toda una amplia gama de actividades culturales específicamente dedicadas a las minorías, en principio, pero que progresivamente han de ir dirigidas a toda la población en general.

La finalidad está en que los unos (las minorías) comprendeán mejor la nueva sociedad en que viven, pudiendo aprovechar así mejores posibilidades de integración como persona, mientras los otros (esa nueva sociedad que acoge a las minorías) les comprenda mejor, como base inexcusable para un mejor respeto.

Entre las diversas actividades que se pueden organizar se alaremos la música y danza, el teatro, las lecturas poéticas, los debates, las exposiciones... realizado todo ello, siempre que sea posible, con la participación activa tanto de gentes de los grupos minoritarios como del resto de la población.

Como conclusión, podríamos decir que examinada desde la perspectiva de los países ricos, las bibliotecas de estos países tienen, cada vez má, la obligacón de poner en marcha sistemas imaginativos, eficaces y bien dotados para atender a la creciente ola de grupos sociales provenientes de los países más pobres. Si no es así, si las bibliotecas de los países desarrollados no son capaces de atender a las minorías, tendrán que abandonar la idea de que prestan un servicio a cualquier persona, con independencia de raza, sexo, credo o condición.

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